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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE LOVER AT THE GRAVE OF HIS MISTRESS.

She sleeps in the grove where we often have met
When the moonbeams were dancing upon the smooth sea
And breath'd vows of love, which in memory yet
Exist, tho' my heart, love, is buried with thee.

They made thee a grave near that ever lov'd bower,
Where oft I have met thee and listen'd thy lay;
Where I've cull'd for thee, dear one, full many a flower,
Whose bloom like thy young life has wither'd away.

Health bloom'd on thy cheek, when from thee last I parted,
So brightly, I dreamt not that sickness could steal
Its roses from there, nor that one so light hearted,
So innocent, ever life's sorrows could feel.

But alas! storms of fate have too sadly oppress'd thee,
And blasted the flower ere scarce it was blown;
And thy bright spirit spurning the world that distress'd thee,
To realms ever careless forever has flown.

Oh! was there no being, then lov'd one, to cheer thee
When sickness hung o'er thee, and I was afar!
When thou languish'd in woe, could I then have been near thee,
Then thou would'st have smil'd—for thou'd gaze on love's star.

By thy grave thy fond lover is kneeling in sadness—
Oh! soon may he join thee, thou dear one above,
Where united once more, in those regions of gladness,
We'll restore to its bloom the bright flower of love.

SELIM.

TO FREDERICK.

Oh, strike thy wild harp, youthful minstrel, again,
Tho' the saddest emotions should breathe in the strain;
Oh, touch thy wild harp, thou young child of sweet song,
And the fond voice of beauty the strain shall prolong.

Oh, say not, those lines breathing passion's farewell,
Are the last that from thy fleeing lyre may swell;
No, no, son of genius, resume the rich lay,
And a heart bounding talent and feeling display.

The wreath of bright flowers that rest on thy brow
Is but flourishing vividly, gloriously now;
Then do not! oh, do not, thy lyre forsake,
But again its sweet echoing music awake!

Awake thy wild harp, youthful minstrel, again,
That women may listen and love the sweet strain;
Oh, breathe on its strings but a sad dirge of woe,
And the warm tears of sympathy thickly will flow.

In vain have I sought amid the lays of the eyre,
The song of the heart-touching, soul-breathing wire;
In vain for awhile, have I sought thy sweet strain—
Oh, wilt thou not, wilt thou not breathe it again!

ARABELLA.

TO THE ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB,

On their departure from Lewistown, (Del.)

Gaily the dark blue wave is curling,
You gallant bark, her sails unfurling,
While ensign and streamer aloft on mast,
Are merrily, merrily, onward cast,
And flutter there like tether'd dove
Who fain would seek the realms above.
Hark!—I hear their last adieu,
The farewell song of the gallant crew;
Fainter, and fainter, it fain on the ear,
As o'er the dark billow they onward steer;
See, the fresh breeze their canvas swells,
Thou gallant bark, farewell, farewell.

Gaily the dark swelling billow now
Chafes and foams, round her gallant prow,
Gaily she bounds on her watery way,
And tosses abroad the mist-like spray.
Not fairer, freed from perch and hood,
Or steed, who long in stall hath stood,
More lightsome bounds from prison free,
Than bounds you bark o'er the swelling sea.
Blue eyed mirth, thou revel lover,
On thy pinions o'er her hover;
Breathe thy spirit o'er the bowl,
Inspire the tale and cheer the soul.
Spirit of the stormy deep,
In thy coral sea cave sleep;
Wake not o'er thy blue domain,
In angry majesty to reign.
Favouring breezes onward urge
O'er the darkly swelling surge,
To her distant home impel,
Thou gallant bark, farewell, farewell.

Still the bark bounds gaily, gaily on,
But afar from the sea-beat shore she's gone,
In distance lost, no more the eye
Can see the star-wreathed banner fly,
Yet shall memory oft reveal,
The gallant ship, the festive hall,
The minstrel lay 'neath maiden bower,
That sweetly rose at midnight hour;
Hear the parting numbers swell,
And list again—farewell, farewell.

Lewistown, Del. July 29. ROSALIE.

Messrs. Editors—The following is from the pen of a young lady of N—— County, D——, and written at the age of thirteen.—You will, no doubt, perceive its merits. H.

HOME, OR THE TRAVELLER.

Oft when I rove far, far away,
And on the stage of nature play,
Almost unknown, I often say,
I wish I was at home.

My parents both are dead and gone,
And I'm an orphan left alone;
I'm left mid careworn sigh and moan—
Oh, that I was at home!

But when life's cares and sorrows cease,
And I shall lay me down in peace;
Give up to death my life's short lease,
And go to my long home—

Although I die in distant lands,
Upon the desert's burning sands,
I give myself to him, whose hands
Will soon conduct me home.

Philad. August 8th, 1826.

THE STRANGER'S GRAVE.

'Tis by a gentle stream and clear,
That softly lave the verdant shore,
A stately oak its limbs upreur,
And spreads its wid'ning branches o'er.

Beneath that tree's luxuriant shade
A lowly mound of earth appears;
Ah! none for him who there is laid
Will shed affection's bitter tears;

And none will plant the rose-bush there,
Nor stone to spread his fame;
Nor sod the grave with nicest care,
And sigh the much lov'd name.

For ah! a stranger youth was he,
By keen oppression tried;
And 'neath that stately oaken tree,
Unknown to all—he died. CIREX.

NO FICTION.

When James the second abdicated the crown, Lord D——, who was strongly attached to that monarch, determined to share his fortunes, and became a voluntary exile from his native country, with an amiable wife, and a numerous family of children, consisting of one son, the heir of his titles and estate, with five daughters; for whom, a taste for the reigning pleasures of the age, and a close attendance on the court, prevented his making the provision to which their rank in life entitled them. —His lady solicited his return with the energy of conjugal affection; she represented to him the necessity there was for inspecting his affairs, as his son was yet a minor, and the infirm state of her own health made it too probable they would very speedily need his assistance to guide them through a world beset with many dangers to inexperienced youth.—Nature had been liberal in her gifts to this nobleman; she had endowed him with true courage, a strict sense of honor and very tender feelings. The first of these qualities had led him to defend the unfortunate king as long as his bravery could be of service; and the high notions he held of honor, prevented his deserting him, when regard to his own interest would have dictated such a step as highly prudent. The just idea he had of what was due to a deserving wife, and such a numerous offspring, occasioned many struggles in his breast, and at length he determined to quit a cause in which he could no longer be useful, in order to retrieve his own affairs, which he was but too sensible were in a very unpromising state. He quitted the unfortunate king with assurances that his sword and fortune were at his devotion whenever his affairs required the assistance of either and returned to his seat at ——, where his lady had informed him she was retired. To his great concern, he found her in a state that threatened but a short continuance in life. She was surrounded by her children, whose innocent prattle served to amuse the hour of solitude. —The sight of those so dear to him, for some time deprived Lord D—— of the power of utterance; and though his wife had reason to expect the long desired interview, when it arrived she was unable to support it, and fainted away before she could express the pleasure she felt at his return. The usual methods restored her to life; but it was not in the power of medicine, or in the tenderness of a husband she adored, to repair a constitution broke with the long and unremitting solicitude she had felt during his absence. In short, Lord D—— had the affliction to lose his wife about two months after his return. This misfortune sunk very deep, and he determined to alleviate it by a close inspection of his affairs, and a strict attention to forming the minds of his children. An examination into the state of his fortune, convinced him that it would be highly necessary to sequester himself from the world in order to secure a decent competency for his daughters, the youngest of whom was now about sixteen. To make retirement pleasing, he endeavoured to cultivate in each of his children not only a taste for painting, music, and reading, but fondness for observing the productions of nature, and improving her works whenever her liberal hand required assistance. They imbibed his taste; and he observed his son advancing towards manhood, with a promise of every virtue that could render him worthy the esteem of good men. As the ladies divided their time between the inspection of their domestic affairs and improvements of their minds, the evening never brought langour with it; nor the morning a wish for the return of night.

One day, as each were differently employed, a servant informed my Lord that a man, whose appearance bespoke him a miller, desired to be admitted to his presence. Lord D——, supposing it to be one of the neighbors who had some favor to request, ordered him to be shown into the room. The servant announced his entrance; which, indeed, was necessary, for he stumbled in with as little ceremony as if he had been entering the cottage of a ploughman, made an awkward bow, and then twirled his dusty hat.

"Have you any commands with me friend?" inquired my Lord, observing his rustic friend was in no haste to speak: "Why, and please your honor, I'ze been told your house was main vine, and I'ze wish to see it, if I thought you'd not be angry." "There is nothing curious (replied Lord D——) in my dwelling; but if it will afford you pleasure, friend, you are welcome to view it."—"Thank ye, my Lord (says honest Wheatdust), but, to speak truth, I'ze more inclined to see your preety lasses, vor I'm been told they be main handzome, and a wounded many o'em." "Do you mean my daughters?"—says Lord D——. "I do," replied the miller. My Lord, willing to indulge the rustic humorist, ordered them to be called. The servant had whispered the oddity of the visitant, and the ladies entered the room with high expectation of diversion. The miller surveyed each with an attention that excited their curiosity; and after expressing his approbation of their persons and behaviour, in a manner truly laughable, threw his hat, as if partly by accident, at the youngest, saying, "That is the lass for me." After which, with many apologies for his boldness, he withdrew, with an air less rustical than that with which he entered.

This scene afforded matter of conversation amongst the ladies. The youngest, who had been distinguished by the miller, received the ironical congratulations of her sisters with great good humour, and my Lord sometimes joined in their mirth. About a month after the servant of the Earl of L—— presented his Lord's compliments and intention of waiting on him that morning. As Lord D—— and he had no intercourse with this nobleman, he was rather surprised at the message, but returned a polite answer; telling his daughters, that, as it would be near the dinner hour before the Earl would take his leave, if they could provide a genteel entertainment, he should press his stay. The ladies replied, they would try their best; and towards noon the Earl, with a splendid equipage, but small retinue, arrived. He accepted, with apparent pleasure, Lord D——'s invitation to dinner; and at the repast seldom withdrew his eyes from the lovely Sophia, the youngest of the ladies. After dinner, when they were withdrawn, "My Lord (says the Earl) if not disagreeable to you, I should esteem myself supremely happy to gain the heart of Miss Sophia; she has beauty, without seeming conscious of it: but that is the least of her charms, since, if I am not deceived, her heart is a stranger to pride and coquetry. I know the education you have given your daughters to be such, as will render them rational companions to men who have a higher relish for sentimental pleasures, than those that are in this age pursued with avidity by the young of both sexes, of every rank. Have I your consent to endeavour to render myself agreeable to that amiable lady?"

A proposal of this kind, from a person of the Earl's character, rank and fortune, could not fail to be highly pleasing to Lord D——, who replied, "I am truly sensible of the honor done me by this proposal, and flatter myself that your Lordship is not deceived in the opinion you form of my daughter; but it is necessary to inform you, that the injury my fortune suffered by so long absenting myself from my native country, makes it impossible to give them portions equal to their birth.—To supply this deficiency, I have endeavored to qualify them for being useful members of society, and to instil into their minds a relish for true domestic happiness, rather than a taste for the splendor of high life."—"I applaud the method you have taken for the real happiness of your family (returned the Earl;) and since your Lordship has stated no objection to my proposal, must beg leave to be introduced to your daughter as a man who has the highest sense of her merit, and who wishes to contribute to her happiness by every means in his power."

Lord D—— *then conducted the Earl* into the apartment where the ladies were; and introducing him to Sophia informed her of his generous intentions. The lovely girl had, during dinner, surveyed him very attentively, thought his person graceful, and his manners engaging, but had not the least suspicion of the motives of his visit. She received his proposals with an air of modesty that charmed him, and it was with reluctance that he took leave of this amiable family. His impatience to see again the object of his affections, made him renew his visit as soon as possible, and he had the pleasure to find his suit accepted.

After the necessary preliminaries were settled, the Earl pressed Sophia to fix an early day for the completion of his happiness. The evening before that fixed for tying the indissoluble knot, as they were sitting in Lord D——'s library, the conversation happening to turn to poetry; the Metamorphoses of Ovid were mentioned. "You see there, (says the Earl, addressing himself to Sophia,) the amazing power of love!" "Were I to believe all the poets say, (replied the young lady, blushing,) I should believe that passion to have had more influence over the great personages of antiquity, than it has on the present race of either sex. Nay, they tell us the Thunderer himself condescended to assume a mortal form for the sake of visiting a favorite female. Heroes have submitted to the habit of peasants: and——." "Do not confine all those transformations to past ages, (said the Earl, interrupting her), for to my knowledge the blind urchin very lately reduced a peer of this realm to a dusty miller, and he would have gladly continued in that humble state had there been no other means of obtaining the hand and heart of the most amiable of her sex."

Observing them to look surprised, the Earl continued: "Extraordinary as the step I took to discover whether the character my Sophia bore for affability and sweetness of temper was a just one, you must give me leave to assure you that my passion was not of the romantic cast. Certain that we discern more of the real temper of persons of condition by their behaviour towards their inferiors, than to those of an equal rank, I hit on that expedient to select from a family, whose principles I esteemed, the woman I designed should share my life and fortune."

Sophia's looks spoke her feelings; the Earl led her to the altar the following morning; and Lord D—— had not only the satisfaction to see his youngest daughter so happily and advantageously disposed of, but in a very short time bestowed the other four on men of rank and merit. His son, when arrived at maturity, answered the expectations formed of him in his youth; and the close of his life might be justly pronounced happy.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ON HAPPINESS.

By HAPPINESS I mean that principle of human joy which is connected with an ETERNAL OBJECT, and which is thus proper to the human species, being perfectly distinct from that ANIMAL PLEASURE which is common alike to national and brute creation. The inferior creatures, therefore, though capable of enjoying *animal* PLEASURE, are yet incapable of HAPPINESS, because they are incapable of attaching themselves to, and being affected by what is eternal; whereas man, by virtue of his superior faculties, and as born for an everlasting existence in the kingdom of his adorable *Creator*, is endowed with the high capacity both of knowing and tasting HAPPINESS, because he is gifted with the high talent of knowing and loving eternal objects, such as *God, His Word, His* kingdom, and his providence.

It is further to be observed concerning HAPPINESS, as distinguished from PLEASURE, that it flows into the human mind from an INTERNAL source, and affects by INTERNAL considerations; whereas PLEASURE comes from WITHOUT, and all its sensations are excited by things EXTERNAL. HAPPINESS, again, is independent on EXTERNAL circumstances, and though it can associate with PLEASURE as a companion, and find its joys increased by such association, yet it has a kingdom of its own, which, whilst it does not refuse the alliance of PLEASURE, can subsist without it. It deserves notice, therefore, that man may feel HAPPY under the deprivation of EXTERNAL BLESSINGS, and even under the loss of their principal sources, such as bodily health, wealth, reputation, dignity, &c. &c. whereas PLEASURE finds these sources of external gratifications so absolutely NECESSARY for its subsistence, that it cannot subsist without them. Man is composed of several degrees, they are reopened in order, and an assent is affected from the degree to another, and afterwards a descent.

In regard to the SEVERAL DEGREES *of man's life*, it must be obvious to every attentive observer, that they are as various and distinct as the goods which he is capable of enjoying: which goods may be arranged under the following classes, viz: CORPOREAL GOOD, SENSUAL GOOD, NATURAL GOOD, RATIONAL GOOD, SPIRITUAL GOOD, and celestial good. For man, it is well known, at his birth is merely CORPOREAL, and consequently at that period he is the subject only of CORPOREAL GOOD, in other words, of CORPOREAL DELIGHT—but with a capacity from *God* of attaining other and higher orders of good, to which higher orders he is gradually admitted. The next order of GOOD, therefore, to which he is introduced, is SENSUAL GOOD, by which is meant the delight which he derives from the use of his several senses of SEEING, HEARING, TASTING, SMELLING and TOUCHING, by means of which he attains communication with the outward world which he inhabits. To this order of good succeeds a third, which may be called NATURAL GOOD, consisting in the exercise and delight of natural affections, and thus forming the NATURAL MAN. But this natural man, it is plain, possesses the faculty of becoming RATIONAL, because he can exalt his natural ideas into an interior or higher region of his mind. Here then we see another scale in the gradation of human good, which scale may be termed RATIONAL GOOD, comprehending in it all the gratifications in the rational mind. We are now then arrived at a degree of GOOD, with which some people, alas! rest satisfied, because it is impossible to ascend higher without the aid of divine revelation, or the WORD OF GOD, and therefore all who reject the evidence of revelation, and with it the bright truths which it unfolds, conceive RATIONAL GOOD to be the supreme good, and thus never think of any further elevation into the superior sphere of SPIRITUAL and CELESTIAL GOOD. To a Christian, however, another degree of good is opened in his interior mind, called SPIRITUAL GOOD, resulting from his reception of the blessed truths of the *Word* of *God* in his UNDERSTANDING, by which his eyes are opened to the light of heaven. For a time, however, this good is confined to the region of the UNDERSTANDING, because as yet the subject of it is more affected by the LIGHT OF TRUTH, than THE LOVE OF THAT HEAVENLY GOOD to which it points, nor can he conceive at this period that the JOY derived from the latter infinitely surpasses the GLADNESS resulting from the former. But this ignorance is not of long duration, for lo! presently, when the BLOSSOMS of the eternal truth have manifested both their fragrance and their beauty, in the intellectual mind, the FRUIT begins to show itself in the VOLUNTARY OF WILL PRINCIPLE. This good may be termed CELESTIAL GOOD. SPIRITUAL GOOD introduces us to the presence of our happiness—CELESTIAL, to PERFECT HAPPINESS—(i. e.) the one brings us into the presence of our God, the other to CONJUNCTION with Him.

These, and these ALONE constitutes HAPPINESS. From the above view (which is but the outlines,) of the several degrees of man's life, and the distinct joy or delight proper to each degree, it must be evident that it is intended of the divine providence, that man should be continually ascending in the scale of gratification, from its lowest step, which is SENSUAL and CORPOREAL, to its highest, which is SPIRITUAL and CELESTIAL, and that from this highest step he should again DESCEND, by connecting all degrees with an eternal end, which is GOD and His kingdom, and thus infusing (in ORDER) into all degrees a principle of

HAPPINESS.

☞ This is to "ascend and descend" JACOB'S LADDER. V.....

Southwark, July 14th, 1826.

DON'T WRONG YOURSELF.

Doubtless many a one will think the admonitory sentence which stands at the head of this essay, a very unnecessary one, and say to himself the man who needs such advice, who is witless enough to wrong himself in any matter, must be a simpleton indeed. But stay a moment, gentle reader,—don't decide hastily in this matter: depend upon it if we never received an injury but such as came from the hands of others, we should escape many a sorrowful dilemma. With all our cunning, calculating, and painstaking wisdom, and with all our self love, we do often cheat ourselves most mischievously: and a little examination and reflection will be sufficient to teach us, aye, the most dishonest (for perchance there may be some such among us) that however craftily we may have overreached others we have ten times more ingeniously overreached ourselves—and that the caution is far from being malapropos—*don't wrong yourself.*

In how many thousand instances do men wrong themselves by the excessive indulgence of their appetites. Only look at the *tippler* —look at him at home in the midst of poverty and want; disconsolate, gloomy, and melancholy; a wretched family around him; a hopeless prospect before: look at him abroad, dishonored and despised, running day by day his health, and spending his substance, his all, over the intoxicating bowl—yes, look at him, and say, if he does not need to be warned and warned against injuring himself. Note, then, the man of pleasure—how he destroys his health, and stabs his constitution, rendering himself miserable, for the momentary gratification of his passions; the man who while engaged in the employment of killing time, absolutely kills himself—and say, is it not misery, self inflicted misery, and, great as seems the paradox, is not such an one his own enemy? How many, too, under the affliction of Ambition, sacrifice their peace and conscience on the altar of fame; or stimulated by an inordinate love of wealth, toil all their lives long, and deny themselves the ordinary comforts of life. Look, yes, look at the world of mankind, and say if there is not room enough for the admonition—*Don't wrong yourself.*

We may and do not only wrong ourselves often by an indulgence of the appetites with which nature has gifted us, that they might be exercised towards the promotion of our happiness, but we repeatedly and frequently suffer our passions to injure us in a variety of ways. Anger, which is the worst master in the world, and under the influence of which we never do a right thing, or act or speak without afterwards regretting it—Malice, which burns upon the heart and tormenta its victim night and day, and in the same bosom with which happiness never dwells—Envy, that ever fruitful source of bitterness and misery, and jealousy, which turns the heart into a Pandemonium: all these, and more, reign with a powerful sway over the human family; yet reign by the consent of their subjects, not by virtue of their own power. And who that feels the workings of secret passions, needs not the monitory voice—*Don't wrong yourself.*

Besides all this, we wrong ourselves in numberless instances; by our indolence, when we suffer our golden sand of time to run unimproved away, instead of purchasing some thing valuable with every hour we expend, that we may be rich in intellect, rich in hope when the winter of life approaches and finds us poor in days; by our thoughtlessness, which expose us to repeated losses, and to frequent pain; by our *Pride*, which is the source of a thousand mortifications and disappointments; by our *extravagance*, which so often ruins men, in temporal matters at least. But the catalogue is endless.

Heaven has given us rational powers: we can reason and decide; and we know, and we all see, that we often wrong ourselves. But why should we do so? Exposed as we are to be wronged by others; to suffer from numberless causes beyond our controul; surely we ought not to augment, by our own conduct, the measure of our ills. The floodgate of sorrow will be open wide enough; the storm will beat with sufficient force on our heads, without our assisting to open wider the one, or add to the violence of the other.

I have often thought in observing the conduct of others, and in scrutinizing my own too, how much a little practical wisdom would save most of us, in the course of a life of ordinary length; I say *practical* wisdom, because it is different thing from that which genius embodies and puts forth in beautiful *theories*: it may exist in the toggle, but never reach, or affect the actions. Still, however, advice is not the less necessary. Mine is simple and easily remembered—*Don't wrong yourself.*

OLIVER OAKWOOD.

HOME.

"The periodic heart where e'er we roam,
Our first best country ever is at home."

There is no trait, perhaps, more common, or more amiable in the human character, than the attachment which each individual feels for his native place—with what resistless, tender and soul-subduing influence does the remembrance of past scenes and pleasures frequently rush upon our mind? Our native hills and vallies, the murmuring rills, the groves, the meadows and the fields which witnessed the innocence and sportings of our youthful years, arise before the imagination arrayed in all their beauty. We, lonely, look back with tender affection to the sacred spot where repose the slumbering ashes of our departed kindred and friends. In this chaste and pious meditation, we feel a pleasurable melancholy steal over our souls which we would not exchange for all the sparkling joys of transient and unsubstantial amusements. But awakening from this pleasing reverie, we find that we are in a distant land surrounded with strangers. In vain do we look around for the friends and companions of our youth—but all is sad, lonely and disconsolate. Tell us not that the gales which fan us are perfumed with odours; that the gentle zephyr brings health and balm on its wings; that roses and jessamines fill the soft air with fragrance, and that the verdant mantle of nature is spangled with flowers of the richest dyes. For neither the spicy gales, the balmy breath of the gentle zephyr, nor the roses, nor the jessamines, nor nature's fairest livery, equal the air, the beauty and enchantment of our native land. To us the whispers of parental love, tenderness and affection, would be more grateful and soothing than the gentle fannings of the south wind, or the spicy breeze. To us more pleasing would be the sight of our parental mansion, though hung with icicles, and surrounded with the desolate emblems of winter, than the beauty and verdure attached to a distant land.

"E'en the loud torrent and the whirlwind's roar,
But bind us to our native mountains more."

REFLECTIONS ON MARRIAGE.

Did young people seriously consider the important change which marriage must necessarily produce in their situation, how much more cautious would it make them in their choice of a companion for life. Alas! what will avail the graces of the finest figure, the most captivating address, or the assemblage of all that is ensnaring, if the heart is depraved, or the conduct imprudent!—The gayest associate of the convivial hour may be the dullest, the most unfit company for the domestic circle; and he who is never satisfied but when he is in a crowd, or when engaged in a continual round of pleasure, is very unlikely to make a tender or prudent husband—should sickness or distress draw near, depend upon it he would fly from their approach. If beauty alone excited his passion, it would cease to exist when you are deprived of those attractions on which it was founded. If fortune was his inducement, that will likewise lose its value in his sordid mind, and the very person who brought him the wealth for which he sighed, will be considered as the grand obstacle to his enjoyment. Too often is this unpleasant picture to be seen in many discontented families, which a little serious reflection might have prevented being so unfortunately realized. Never be prevailed upon to yield your heart to any one, however he may shine in the gay circles of the world, if you are convinced that he has no relish for a retired life. The man who likes every house better than his own, will scarcely take the trouble of making his home agreeable to others whilst it is disgusting to himself. It will be the only place in which he will give way to his discontent and ill humour. Such people are for ever strangers to the dear delights of the social state, and all the real comforts of a well-regulated family. He that is indiscriminately at home, is never at home, and he feels himself a stranger or a visitor amidst his closest connexions.—*Mrs. Bonhote.*

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MICROSCOPE—No. II.

From a sense of respect for my fellow men, I have lately meditated upon cloaking myself in the garb of censorship, as I have considered it a sacred duty upon finding the frailty of the present times such as demands the same—upon the setting out I will acknowledge my consciousness of a lack of skill for the undertaking, yet backed by the cheering reflection, that if I err there are many to correct my faults, "*I will put my shoulder to the wheel*"—though the cry should be that I am totally incapacitated for the duties of the office—to all those from whom such a declaration shall proceed let me say to them, "*by way of a mild assuming,*" that in no way will their own wisdom and acuteness be more advantageously displayed than by showing me pity and forbearance, as it is under the influence of sincere and exalted motives that the task is commenced—again, if by holding out a *beacon* to the thoughtless and giddy I should dazzle myself too much and find it out of my power to proceed, let no one so much expose himself as to be influenced by the mere event, in aspersing my general character—this is a habit which I am sorry to add is, by many, too frequently indulged in—this much by way of preface.

How often do we hear the complaint of people's knowing no subject to exercise their pen and abilities upon; and as often has the same called forth wonder and surprise—let all who may utter these complaints take a faithful review of the times; if this will produce none, a retrospection of times gone by, and should they find their minds as yet barren and stubborn it must be owing to their "stone-blindness" and want of sense; when, as a matter of course, we should excuse and consider *them* as subjects *fit* for the laborious declamation of *others*. Now comes the pith of the present number—my indignation has been roused—feelings most mortally scorched—and my tranquility of mind broken in upon, by reflecting how inconsiderately and presumptuously "a certain class" of my fellow citizens are addicted to the practice of seizing every clue and exerting all their powers to slander *character*—this disposition (I blush to mention) is much too frequently indulged by some of our *old women folks*, but it is far from my wish to impute it to all of that class—the hint is intended to those only "whose consciences tell them of their guilt." It has been observed for a long while that when many women are associated around the "tea-board" their topic of conversation invariably lies between *cooking* and *character*—the first of which might be run over to their heart's desire; let them meddle not with the latter oftener than possible, as I am disposed to believe its consequences are ruinous to civilized society, in as much as it makes us approach each other in fear and reserve, lest we should have each meddled with the others concerns, which for the sake of true felicity should not have been the case. When any man or woman allows his or her tongue to rattle so much as to pump them dry of ideas, so as to leave them totally deprived of moral and exalted talk, I would recommend to them, in the language of the Poet, rather than allow themselves to asperse character—let

Snuff, or the fan, supply each pause of chat
With reading, musing, laughing *and all that*—Pope.

For want of time I am unable to give this subject as much clothing as I could wish—there are many others upon which I meditate writing; I will treat of one at a time—by thus doing, I will not so much encroach upon the room of this valuable paper, and the kindness of its Editors, in the trouble they take to print for me. CENSOR.

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

From the "Recollections of Washington," a new work, by George W. P. Custis, Esq. author of the "Conversations of Lafayette, &c.

"Of the remote ancestors of the Chief, our recollections will, of necessity, be very limited. The grandfather came from England, Cheshire, it is believed, about the time of the early settlers in the Northern neck of Virginia, but the place of his residence is unknown, though it has been matter of considerable research to his descendants.

"Augustin Washington, the father, we find, settled on Pope's creek, a branch of the Potomac, in the county of Westmoreland, and there the Great Chief was born, the 11th of February, 1732. This interesting spot is now marked by a stone, placed there, by the hand of filial affection and gratitude, in 1815.

"Upon the father becoming engaged in the agency of the Principio iron works, and the conflagration of his seat in Westmoreland, he removed with his family, to a situation near the village of Fredericksburg, where he died about middle age, universally esteemed as a man of worth and honor, and as an useful member of society. He is described as having been of fair complexion, tall stature, and manly proportions.

"At the time of his father's death, George Washington was 12 years of age, and has been heard to say, that he knew little of his father, other than a remembrance of his person, and of his parental fondness. Of the mother, that distinguished woman, to whose peculiar cast of character, and more than ancient discipline, in the education of her illustrious son, himself ascribed the origin of his fortunes, and his fame, we have much to say.

"She was descended from the very respectable family of Ball, who settled as English colonists, on the banks of the Potomac. Bred in those domestic and independent habits, which graced the Virginia matrons, in the old days of Virginia, this lady by the death of her husband, became involved in the cares of a young family, at a period, when these cares seem more especially to claim the aid and control of the stronger sex; and it was left for this remarkable woman, by a method the most rare, by an education and discipline, the most peculiar and imposing, to form in the youth-time of her son, those great and essential qualities, which led him on to the glories of his after life. If the school savoured more of the Spartan, than the Persian character, it was the fitter school to form a hero, destined to be the ornament of the age in which he flourished, and a standard of excellence for ages yet to come.

"It was said by the ancients that the mother always gave the tone to the character of the child, and we hope to be permitted to say, that, since the renowned days of antiquity, a mother has not lived, better fitted to give the tone and character of real great-

ness to her child, than her, whose remarkable life and actions this reminiscence will endeavor to illustrate.

"The mother of Washington, in forming him for those distinguished parts he was destined to perform, first taught him the duties of obedience, the better to prepare him for those of command. In the well ordered domicil, where his early years were passed, the levity and indulgence, common to youth was tempered by a deference and well regulated restraint which, while it curtailed, or surpressed no rational enjoyment, usual in the spring time of life, prescribed those enjoyments within the bounds of moderation and propriety.

"The matron held in reserve an authority which never departed from her, not when her son had become the most illustrious of men. It seemed to say, I am your mother, the being who gave you life, the guide who directed your step, when they needed the guidance of age and wisdom, the parental affection which claimed your love, the parental authority which commanded your obedience; whatever may be your success, whatever your renown, next to your God, you owe them most to me. Nor did the chief dissent from these truths, but to the last moment of his venerable parent, yielded to her will the most dutiful and implicit obedience, and felt for her person and character the most enthusiastic reverence and attachment.

"This lady possessed not the ambition, which is common to lesser minds; and the peculiar plainness, yet dignity, of her habits and manners, became in no wise altered, when the sun of glory rose upon her house.

"The late Laurence Washington, Esq. of Chotank, one of the associates of the juvenile years of the Chief, and remembered by him in his will, thus describes the home of the mother.

"I was often there with George, his playmate, schoolmate, and young man's companion. Of the mother, I was ten times more afraid than I ever was of my own parents; she awed me in the midst of her kindness, for she was indeed truly kind. I have often been present with her sons, proper tall fellows too, and we were all as mute as mice; and even now, when time has whitened my locks, and I am the grand parent of a second generation, I could not behold that remarkable woman, without feelings it is impossible to describe. Whoever has seen that awe-inspiring air and manner so characteristic in the Father of his Country, will remember the matron as she appeared when the presiding genius of her well ordered household, commanding and being obeyed.

"Of the many anecdotes touching the early life of the Chief, we shall present our readers with one of no ordinary interest and character.

"The blooded horse was the Virginia favourite of those days as well as these. The mother, fond of the animal to which her deceased husband had always been particularly attached, had preserved the race in its greatest purity, and at the time of our story possessed several young horses of superior promise.

"One there was, a sorrel, destined to be famous (and for much better reason) as the horse which a brutal emperor raised to the dignity of Consul. This sorrel was of a fierce and ungovernable nature, and resisted all attempts to subject him to the rein. He had reached his fullest size and vigour, unconscious of a rider, ranged free as the air, which he snuffed in triumph, tossing his mane to the winds, and spurning the earth in the pride of his freedom.

"It was matter of common remark, that a man never would be found hardy enough to back, and ride this vicious horse. Several had essayed, but deterred by the fury of the animal, they had desisted from their attempts, and the steed remained unbroken.

"The young Washington proposed to his companions, that if they would assist him in confining the steed so that a bridle could be placed in his mouth, he would engage to tame this terror of the parish. Accordingly, early the ensuing morning, the associates decoyed the horse into an enclosure, where they secured him, and forced a bit into his mouth.—Bold, vigorous, and young, the daring Chief sprang to his unenvied seat and bidding his comrades remove their tackle, the indignant courser rushed to the plain.

"As if disdaining his burthen, he at first attempted to fly, but soon felt the power of an arm, which could have tamed his Arab grandsires, in wildest course, on their native deserts. The struggle now became terrific to the beholders, who almost wished that they had not joined in an enterprize, so likely to be fatal to their daring associate. But the youthful hero, that "Spirit-protected man," clung to the furious steed, till, Centaur-like, he appeared to make part of the animal itself. Long was the conflict, and the fears of the associates became more relieved as, with matchless skill, the rider preserved his seat, and with matchless force controlled the courser's rage, when the gallant horse, summoning all his powers to one mighty effort, reared, and plunging with tremendous violence, burst his noble heart, and died in an instant.

"The rider, 'alive, unharmed, and without a wound,' was joined by the youthful groupe, and all gazed upon the generous steed, which now prostrate, 'trailed in dust the honors of his mane,' while from his distented nostrils gushed in torrents the life blood that a moment before had swelled in his veins.

"The first surprise was scarcely over, with a what's to be done, who shall tell this tale, when the party were summoned to the morning's meal. A conversation the most unapropos to the youthful culprits, became introduced by the matron's asking, 'say, young gentlemen, have you seen my blooded colts in your rambles, I hope they are well taken care of; my favourite, I am told, is as large as his sire. Considerable embarrassment being observable, the lady repeated her question, when George Washington replied, Your favourite, the sorrel, is dead, madam. Dead, exclaimed the lady, why, how has this happened? Nothing dismayed, the Chief continued, That sorrel horse has long been considered ungovernable, and beyond the power of man to back or ride him; this morning, aided by my friends, we forced a bit into his mouth, I backed him, I rode him, and in a desperate struggle for the mastery, he fell under me and died upon the spot. The hectic of a moment, was observed to flush on the matron's cheek, but, like a summer cloud, it soon passed away, and all was serene and tranquil, when she remarked, It is well, but while I regret the loss of my favourite, I rejoice in my son, who always speaks the truth.

At the time of this occurrence, the figure of the Chief is described by his cotemporaries, as being that of the Athletæ of the Games. Although of manners, somewhat grave and reserved, he indulged in the gaieties common to the youth of that period; particularly excelled in all the manly exercises, sought the companionship of the intelligent and deserving, and was beloved, and admired, by all who knew him."

MURDER INDICATED BY A DREAM.

The following extraordinary circumstance we have heard from the party concerned, James Charles Ware, Esq. of Norfolk:—"About the latter end of autumn, 1819, I had retired to rest one evening earlier than usual, having invited some friends to supper on the following night, I had slept some hours, when I dreamt that a boy, clothed in a long white robe, rushed into the chamber, and flung her eyes upon me, with a look of agony, exclaimed, "they will murder him!" and immediately a cry of one in pain fell upon my ear. I awoke, but all was silent through the house, and I again composed myself to slumber. I had scarcely closed my eyes, when the same figure gave me the same warning, and the same cry was heard. I started from my sleep and awoke my wife, to whom I related my wonderful dream; but she said it was absurd to pay any attention to such fancies. I again fell asleep, and a third time the same figure appeared, but this time it was all bloody, and whispered, "it is too late!" The cries were repeated, and I awoke a third time in a cold sweat; the cry of distress still rung upon my waking sense; my wife was also awakened by the noise; and conscious that my dream was not a mere illusion, I hastily snatched my pistols from the table, and rushed down stairs.—The cry still continued, but not so loud as at first; the sound seemed like the gurgling of blood in the throat. I cocked my pistol, and flew into the kitchen, whence the sound seemed to proceed, when the first object that caught my eye was a wretch, armed with a large knife stained with blood. The man wore no coat, but his sleeves were tucked up to his shoulders, and his arms, face and shirt, were all covered with blood! I rushed forward and collared the villain; and giving the alarm, the room was immediately filled with servants. I dragged the miscreant to the light, and discovered—my own cook! He had been engaged in killing a young pig, which I had ordered to be stuffed for supper on the following evening.—*Edinburg Observer.*

From the Boston Lounger.

Mr. Editor—Bachelors have become as tiresome in the newspapers as they are in a family circle. In either place they are rude, acrimonious, egotistical and vulgar. I hate them either in person or in print. They are a greater bore than the tax-gatherer.

There is nothing so disagreeable to people in general, as the lucubrations of a Bachelor. He displeases every class of society. Firstly, the married man likes not to hear the catalogue of the pleasures he has lost, and the wife does not enjoy the attempts to render her husband discontented. Secondly, young ladies are provoked at this open contempt of their charms and rebellion to their will, and middle aged ladies are strongly against making matrimony unpopular.

Old bachelors are frightened to death by these injudicious disclosures, because it serves to excite the jealousy of society, and to draw upon them taxes and ill treatment, and young men are either *engaged* or fluttering about in female society, and consequently obliged to subscribe to the opinions of the fair and adopt their enmities.

Thus you see, Mr. Editor, every body is displeased, and you in publishing the bachelor's nonsense, receive all his obloquy. Why will you become the slave of a coward. The Bachelor dares not abuse the sex in his proper person—for he would get his ears boxed—his abuse sneaks into the world from an unknown source, and the ladies know not whom to ascribe it to. I think, Mr. Editor, you had better send Celebs on a jaunt in search of a wife. R.

Note by Editor.—The ladies had better pull the ears of every old bachelor they know, and then they will be certain to punish the right one.

From the Boston American Traveller.

MR. BRYAN'S ADDRESS, &c.

Proposals are issued by Messrs. Way and Gideon, of Washington City, for publishing by subscription, an Address delivered by Daniel Bryan, Esq. during the late session of Congress, on the occasion of a collection for the benefit of the "Boston Bard," to which will be added "The Triumph of Truth," a poem by the same author.

The proceeds of this small volume, after defraying actual expenses, are to be transferred to the unfortunate poet, in whose behalf the address was originally written, and who is now in this city, languishing out the few remaining moments of his existence on a bed of pain and misery. Mr. Bryan is a resident of Alexandria, D. C. and is advantageously known to the literary public.

The following lines from the pen of the feeble and emaciated bard, indicative of his feelings at the present moment, were recently composed and politely favoured us for publication. We have thought best to append them to this notice of Mr. Bryan's exertions in his behalf.

LOVE OF LIFE.

Man quits not such a world as this,
Nor deems his journey brief;
For still there blooms a flower of bliss
With every thorn of grief.

How glorious from the azure deep
Ascends yon orb on high!
Why should we its *departure* weep?
We do not wish to die!

The storm is still: an arch appears
'Neath heaven's unsullied veil;
Mercy has smiled away our fears—
Yet, DEATH! who bids *thee* hail?

Even I, O world! who sadly sigh,
By pain and penury 'prest,
Shall leave thee with a moistened eye,
And with a heaving breast.

BOSTON BARD.

Saturday Evening Post.

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Norfolk and Philadelphia Steam Boat Line.

The Directors have ordered the Philadelphia to her station on the Nanticoke river, and the line commences its regular trips about the 14th inst. This Line, from the superior excellence of the boats, the convenience and elegance of the stages, and the well known experience and gentlemanly deportment of the Captains, (Robinson and Crocker,) must present to the public, facilities and comfort not surpassed by any other in the United States. The Norfolk was built in this city by Samuel Grice, Esq. and her engine made by Messrs. Rush and Muhlenburg. The Philadelphia was built in New York, under the immediate superintendance of Capt. Crocker, and is quite equal, if not superior to the Norfolk. The stages are entirely new, and built on the most approved plan. It may also be observed, that it is contemplated the Norfolk, Capt. Robinson, shall leave Philadelphia at 6 o'clock, A. M. land her passengers at Dunah, an Island given by the state of Delaware to the Company, in sufficient time to be delivered by the stages at Seaford, at the head of Nanticoke river, the same day; from thence they will embark on board the Philadelphia, Capt. Crocker, and arrive at Norfolk next morning by 9 o'clock.

On Thursday morning of last week, about 6 o'clock, a skiff crossing from Smith's Island opposite this city, with three persons on board, when about twenty yards from the island, was upset, one was drowned, the other two was taken up by some persons passing by in a Market Boat. The youth about 15 years of age, had a remarkably Providential escape, by clinging hold of the bottom of the skiff and keeping his hold, until the boat could get up to his assistance.

A boy named John Hance, about 17 years of age, went into the Delaware, at Girard's wharf, about 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening to bathe. He was seen to swim round a ship lying at the end of the wharf, but has not since been seen or heard of.

One evening last week, a few minutes after 11 o'clock, Mr. Henry Smith, as he was returning home in the neighborhood of Vine and Tenth streets, was attacked by two men, armed with sticks. After having struck him several blows, one seized him by the throat, while the other took his watch and his pocket book, the latter contained papers of little value, except a promissory note, drawn by William Wilson in favor of Mr. Smith, for 70 dollars, payable in thirty days. When the villians left Mr. S. he was so weak that he was almost unable either to cry out or walk. This is the *sixth* instance of robbery within the last two weeks.

An imposition in the articles of blue broad cloths and cassimeres is now practised in the N. York market, which is justly entitled to reprehension. These cloths, which are imported from England, and generally sold at auction where there is no warranty given as to colour, are of inferior dye—so that after a fortnight's wear the purchaser finds his blue coat has assumed the colour of a muddy claret. By the application of vinegar the quality of the dye is readily discovered.

The ceremonies attendant upon taking the Black Veil, were performed at the Convent in Georgetown a few days ago, when the vows which are to separate her from the world, and to confine her in future within the precincts of the Convent, were taken by Miss Jones, daughter of Com. Jones, of the United States' Navy. The White Veil was taken by Miss Jones about a year since.

The highest commendation is bestowed upon the Steam-boat *New Philadelphia*.—A gentleman who was a passenger in her during the recent trip to Cape May, says that her motion is easier than that of any boat he has ever travelled in; her speed against a strong wind was about fifteen miles an hour—her accommodations are said to be ample and elegant.

An octavo volume, neatly executed, has been printed at New York, under the title—"*Thesaurus Poeticus*, or Poetical Treasury of the Choicest Descriptions, Similes, and Sentiments, of the most celebrated Foreign and American Poets." The compiler is a clergyman. The book is of a moral and instructive cast, and contains much good poetry.

GREAT FRESHET.

Mount Holly, N. J. on Saturday last, was deluged by a freshet to a much greater height than ever before occurred, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants. One which happened fifty, and another thirty years ago, are spoken of, but it is said neither of them bear a comparison with the present, which completely inundated the lower parts of the town. The freshet of 1822, was great, but not so high by several feet as the present one. The Saw Mill at Cook's Mills was carried off, and the Grist Mill much injured—Jones' Mill, below Wrightstown; Mr. Harrison's at Lisbon; Judge Burr's at Vincentown; Mr. Whitehouse's Saw Mill, in New Hanover; Mr. Earl's, at New Mills; French and Roberts', near Mount Holly; Mr. Deacon's at Birmingham; the Factory at Retreat; the Mills at Recklystown; and the Mills of Messrs. Wood, Field and Foster, have all suffered more or less, and some of them very severely. At Lumberton, great destruction was produced on the wood wharves; between four and five hundred cords of wood, it is supposed, was carried off, together with considerable lumber, &c.—and what is more distressing, a son of Amos Sharp, about 8 years of age, was drowned.

On the night of the 12th inst. there was a moderate shower at Camden and vicinity, opposite this city. In some remoter parts of the country the rain descended as if in torrents, swelled the brooks and rivulets to an unusual and alarming extent, sweeping away bridges, mill-dams, and carrying almost every obstacle before the resistless fury of the current.—Several mill dams broke on the north Branch of Rancocas, just above Mount Holly, in consequence of which, the waters rolled down upon the town with a tremendous roar, like the approach of a mighty tornado, overflowing the banks of Rancocas and the lower part of the town, to the depth of several feet, insomuch that in some instances boats became necessary the next morning to facilitate the communication between the inhabitants.

The Canal Commissioners now at Pittsburg have not yet decided whether to adopt a western or an eastern route, for the part of the Canal from the Kiskiminitas to Pittsburg. Mr. Roberts' reason for recommending a route west of the Alleghany river, was the facility of giving it permanence, and the difference of cost.

The Powder Mill belonging to Messrs. Keating and Bell, about two miles west of Cincinnati, Ohio, and which had been but a short time in operation, exploded between five and six o'clock on the morning of the 31st ult. in consequence of the imprudence of one of the workmen. By this unfortunate occurrence the building was blown to pieces, and two men lost their lives; one of whom had a family.

The office of the treasurer of East Tennessee was broken open on the night of the 20th ult. and robbed of between 2 and 3000 dollars. A hole was bored in the door, by which means the robber was able to raise the crossbar which secured the door, and having thus gained admittance, effected the robbery.

George Wilson, aged twenty, was drowned in Ashford, Connecticut, on the first instant. The deceased had gone to Crystal pond for sand, and drove his wagon into the stream, where he supposed the water was shallow, but it proved to be ten or twelve feet deep. The horses were also drowned. A son of Dyer Clark, Esq. also in the wagon, narrowly escaped drowning in trying to save Wilson.

The uniformed companies of militia of the counties of Cambria and Indiana, Westmoreland, Somerset, Bedford, and Huntingdon are invited to parade at Edensburg, in Cambria County, on the 13th of September next, "as well to improve themselves in the military art, as to celebrate the two great victories on the lakes."

It was intimated as the intention of a volunteer company in this city to visit Baltimore, early in September. The National Intelligencer, after copying the paragraph, adds the following hospitable invitation:

"When they are so far on their way, we hope they will come on as far as this city, with as numerous an escort as Baltimore can spare, to accompany them. We shall be happy to see them all."

A Mr. Seth Cox, of Hanson, was a short time since drowned in the harbour of Plymouth, (Mass.) by the upsetting of a boat. On the Wednesday following, (the 9th inst.) three other persons, William Wright, John Jacobs, and Richard Fisher, were drowned in the same place, and by a similar accident. It is remarkable that in the boat from which the last three were drowned, there were four persons—one only was saved—and not being able to swim clung to the boat until aid arrived—the three who could swim were drowned in attempting to reach the land.

A person by the name of Israel Swihart was accidentally shot in the forehead with a rifle ball at Hillsborough, in Washington county, Pa. on the 2d instant. He and some friends proposed shooting at a mark: the person who was to shoot first took Mr. Swihart's rifle, and while descending a declivity in front of the company, the gun unhappily went off at half cock. Mr. Swihart survived but five hours and a half.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin is now on a visit to his friends in Boston, and is an inmate in the family of a relative in Park street. The gallant admiral is personally known to many of our more aged citizens; and esteemed by all who know him. One of his amiable traits of character is his strong attachment to his native town of Boston.

On Saturday, 29th July, appropriate funeral honors were paid to the deceased patriots, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, at Milledgeville. Governor Troup delivered an Eulogy on those eminent statesmen, says the Journal, which was eloquent and able, a copy of which has been asked for publication.

At the Jubilee celebration in Milledgeville, Georgia, nearly all the wine at one of the public dinners, was the produce of the vineyard of Thomas M'Call, Esq. of Laurens county, in that State, whose wine has obtained such a reputation that he is unable to supply all orders for it.

According to a statement in the Morgenblatt, the celebrated Chinese wall was erected 215 years before the birth of Christ, against the Mongolese. It is 714 Dutch miles long, 14 feet thick, and 26 feet high; so that with the same materials a wall, one foot in thickness and 23 in height, might be carried twice round the whole world.

Certain confirmation has been received of the murder, heretofore reported, of Major Donoho, of the Fourth Regiment U. S. Infantry. The circumstances of his death were nearly these: On the evening of the 7th inst. while the battalion was on drill, Sergeant Benjamin Donica was discovered to be much intoxicated, and was reprimanded by Major Donoho, and ordered to his company quarters. Soon after the commencement of tattoo, on the same evening, the Sergeant approached the Major, who was on the parade in front of the Company Quarters, and asked him if he, the Major, when he ordered him from drill, intended to arrest him. On the *Major's demanding of him what he meant*, he stept back and discharged the contents of his musket into the body of the Major, which passed through him, and caused his death in about an hour! The Sergeant was immediately seized, and secured in irons, where he will remain until a General Court Martial can be convened for his trial.

NEW HARMONY.

On the late Anniversary, Mr. Owen pronounced, at New Harmony, "a declaration of mental independence." The following extracts may be considered as containing the first principles in which he desires to act:

"I now declare, to you, and to the world, that man, up to this hour, has been in all parts of the earth, a slave to a trinity of the most monstrous evils that could be combined to inflict mental and physical evil upon this whole race.

"I refer to private, or individual property, absurd and irrational systems of religion—and marriage, founded on individual property, or combined with some one of these irrational systems of religion."

GAMING HOUSES.

A writer in the Louisiana Advertiser gives the following concise estimate of the expenses of the six gambling licenses authorised by law in New-Orleans, which it is believed falls short of the actual expenditures.

Six licenses at $5000 each	$30,000
Twenty-four journeymen, that is 4 to each bank, each $100 per month,	28,000
Boarding of the same at $25 per month, each	7,200
Servant's hire, one to each bank at $25 per month, including board,	1,800
House rent for each bank, not less than $100 per month,	7,200
Liquors to induce customers to play freely, for light and fuel, say $2 50 per day for each bank,	5,475
	$81,475

This enormous sum, he adds, must be paid before the proprietors of these banks can realise any gain. The public is then taxed not less than $100,000 per annum, for the benefit of about thirty individuals.

The New York Evening Post of Thursday week contains a report to judge Edwards, from the receivers appointed to investigate the condition of the Tradesmen's Bank. The report gives a long list of overdrafts, but exhibits a nominal surplus of 13,841 dollars in favour of the bank. The receivers, however, express the conviction that the capital of the institution is not in a sound and healthy state, and that it is not whole. The deficiency is, they say, "by no means to an amount that will endanger any claims upon the bank by its creditors." Upon the whole, the report is calculated to destroy all remaining confidence in the Tradesmen's bank, and will probably compel it to close its old, without doing any new business.

The house of the Hon. William Baxter, of Brownington, Vt. was broke open on the night of the 20th ult. and a trunk carried away containing $75,000 in notes and $25 only in money. Judge B. left home on a journey the day before, and took $5000 in money with him from the same trunk! $100 reward has been offered for the recovery of the notes and money.

The house and most of the furniture of Rev. Sylvanus Boardman, of New Sharon, Me. was destroyed by fire on Saturday week. Loss $1500. He had gone to a neighbouring town to preach and was informed of the calamity just as he was about to enter the pulpit; but it did not deter him from performing his duty as a faithful minister, nor disturb in the least the calm serenity of his mind. He preached three sermons on the same day.

It is stated in the Kentucky Argus of the 2d instant, that I. B. Desha is dying by inches. It is physically impossible that he can recover from the wound he inflicted on himself. The windpipe is cut entirely asunder, and the ends have receded, so that they are more than an inch apart, and cannot now be brought together.

TOLERATION.

In a paper published in New York called "Coram's Champion," we meet with the following pleasant anecdote. In every thing of doctrine or of practice that rested in his own discretion, a more *truly catholic* individual never lived than was arch-bishop Carroll. "One of the editors recollects, that when comparatively a child, he was invited to dine at Boston, with a living friend. After being seated awhile, listening to the conversation of men whose age and piety almost led him to an adoration, a young clergymen entered, and seeing the venerable arch-bishop Carroll, of the Catholic church, bishop Parker, of the Protestant Episcopal church, Dr. Elliot, of the Presbyterian, and Dr. Stillman, of the Baptist, sitting on the sofa, lifted up his hands, and exclaimed, 'can it be possible that I find the heads of four denominations sitting together.' The archbishop instantly answered, 'why should we not sit on the same seat here? We intend to be Christians, and I believe good ones. I trust we shall occupy the same seat in Heaven.' How valuable would it be to society, if all men, of whatever religion, had the same charitable feelings. The earth would again approach nearer its primitive paradise."

Isaac Shelley, the venerable and venerated hero of King's Mountain, in the revolutionary war, who also led his children, the volunteers from Kentucky, to battle in the last war, and fought at the Thames, in Upper Canada—the first governor of Kentucky, and as sound a patriot and as honest a man as ever lived—the pride of his state, and the admiration of all who knew him personally, or by character—being full of years and of honors, paid the great debt of nature at his residence near Danville, on the 18th ult. tenderly, but not bitterly, mourned. A more *honest* man never lived; a more *noble* one never died.

Thus, one by one, fall off the workmen of the revolution—yet a little while, and none will be left "to tell the story of this nation's birth" and "shoulder his crutch to show how victory was won" by barefooted and half-famished bands of patriots, kept together, at times, by ways and means so wonderful as to compel a belief that a special Providence acted in favor of the rights and liberties of our dear native land, at the time of its trial.

As every fact relative to the survivors of "the time that tried men's souls" is one of peculiar interest at the present moment, it may well be mentioned that Mr. John Jay is the only surviving member of the Congress of 1774.

John Morton, the first named on the list of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Ridley township, Delaware county, state of Pennsylvania, then Chester county.

It appears that of the fifty-seven men who signed the Declaration of Independence, the birth places of four are unknown: ten were natives of Massachusetts; nine of Virginia; seven of Pennsylvania; five of South Carolina; four of Maryland; three of New Jersey; three of Connecticut; two of New-York; two of Delaware; two of Rhode Island; two of England; one of Ireland, and one of Wales.

The youngest man who signed the Declaration of Independence, was Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, then aged twenty-six years, and the oldest man who signed it, was Benjamin Franklin, aged seventy years. What a splendid career of usefulness he ran after three score and ten! The average age of all the persons who signed the Declaration, at the time of signing, was a fraction more than forty years.

Thomas Lynch, jr. of South Carolina, was but 27 when he signed the Declaration, and died in the 30th year of his age, being the youngest man who died after having signed that most important of all State Papers. It is remarkable that the three youngest men in Congress, July 4, 1776, were all South Carolinians; their ages averaging but 27 years and a third, while that of the whole assembly, their own included, averaged more than 44 years. The average age of the persons who signed the Declaration of Independence, at the time of their death, was sixty-six years and nearly a half year. The one who lived to the greatest age, was William Ellery, of Rhode Island, who lived to be ninety-two.—The only one of them now alive, Charles Carroll, is now in his eighty-eighth year.

LATE EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Papers to the 21st of July, from Liverpool, and to the 19th from London, have been received.

The woollen and worsted markets are on the decline, and there appears little prospects of any advantageous change.

The distresses in Ireland, are so great that, at Kilkenny, the baker's baskets were robbed in the streets. One woman who had taken a loaf and devoured part of it declared that neither she or her children, had tasted any thing before for three days excepting hay and water.

The distress for food in Middleton is sufficiently severe. The people state that they cannot earn above eighteenpence per week, and even for that trifle they are frequently compelled to travel twenty or thirty miles with and for their work. Haslingden and its vicinity are in a deplorable condition.

The great drought throughout England and her dependencies, still continued down to the 1st of July, and apprehensions were felt as to the probability of a FAMINE.—The Hay crops had completely failed, not a blade saved.

A tract of mountain above Larne, Ireland, had been on fire for eight or ten days, and upwards of 100 acres of moss or peat, ten feet deep, had been consumed.

Mr. Randolph had left Liverpool for London.

One hundred and thirty-three members have been returned to the New Parliament from England and Wales, who were not members of the last Parliament.

The meeting of the new Parliament is prorogued to the 24th of August—the present month.

The Liverpool Commercial Chronicle announces the arrival of Mr. Cooper, the American Novelist, on his way to Lyons with his family.

Hamburgh papers to the 9th July contain intelligence from St. Petersburgh to the 30th of June. The last funeral honours had been paid to the Empress Elizabeth on the 16th, when her remains were deposited in the Church of St. Peter. Count Woronzow and the Marquis of Ribeaupierre had at last quitted the capital to proceed to Ackermann and open the conferences, to be holden at that place with the Turkish Plenipotentiaries.

An article from Berlin states that the King had gone through Dresden to the bath of Toplitz, and that the Prussian Committee in favour of the Greeks had sent a first subscription of 30,000 dollars, or 7,500*l.* sterling, to Mr. Eyard, the Swiss Philhellene, to be employed as he would think it best for the aid or relief of that heroic people.

In Gore's Advertiser there are seventeen ships up for various ports in the U. States.

The Bank of England has commenced opening branches. A bank was to be opened in Gloucester, on the 19th of July. Several other branch banks had been decided on, and among them, one at Swansea, one at Manchester, and another at Birmingham.

Sir Walter Scott, has been appointed to the profitable office of king's printer for Scotland.

A man has been performing on the jews harp before the king of England, and what is more deserving of notice, his majesty was in raptures.

Mr. John Farquhar, late owner of Fonthill Abbey, died on the 6th, at the age of 73. A paper states that he has left three nephews, and a more immediate relative, (who is in America,) to inherit his immense fortune.

A fire broke out at Liverpool on the 6th, in the extensive warehouse of Mr. John Aspinwall in Oxford st. and destroyed that and 7 or 8 of the neighboring warehouses.

The late Alderman Cox, it appears, died without any Will, and an administration was granted by the Prerogative Court to the well-known Mrs. Cox, the widow. The property is under 600*l.*

Captain Dickinson, of the British Navy, has successfully applied a percussion lock to cannon, for which he has received the Gold Vulcan Medal from the Society of Arts.

The net revenue of British India in the years 1824 and 1825 amounted to 20,528,765*l.* and the charges on it to 19,787,811*l.*; the interest on debt amounting to 1,431,887*l.* The surplus last year against the revenue amounted to 749,891*l.*

The British revenue for the quarter ending the 5th ult. was £92,000 less than the average of the quarters ending the same period for the last three years, the revenue being about £12,000,000.

The wreck of a British vessel timber loaded, was fallen in with in lat. 45. 49, long. 28, 30, by the brig Hunter, at Gibraltar, on board of which were found three human skeletons in the most awful condition.

The small-pox being very prevalent at Bordeaux, orders have been given for a black paper, with the words *petite verole*, in large white characters, to be affixed to the door of every house where it exists.

A French physician has discovered a cure for the yellow fever. It is a vegetable.

A concert given at Stockholm for the benefit of the Greeks produced 5,000 thalers.

The heat in London, June 28, was 124 in the sun, and 85 in the shade! Several horses dropped down dead in the harness.

The heat has been excessive in Scotland. Near Dochnager, the weather ignited from the heat, and burnt up 200 sheep! So says the Aberdeen Journal.

Letters from Smyrna announce that Ibrahim Pacha has been signally defeated in the environs of Tripolitza, in consequence of the Mainotes, who had promised submission, having fallen upon his rear.

Cronstadt was the scene of a most destructive fire on the night of the 21st June. It broke out in the deal wharves bordering the harbor, among a large parcel of ships. All the warehouses, which were built of wood, together with the goods they contained, and the deals, lath, wood, masts, spars, &c. deposited on the wharf, were totally destroyed. The shipping very narrowly escaped destruction. Loss estimated at six millions of roubles.

The British Government is about preparing another expedition for the Arctic Pole. The command will be entrusted to Capt. Parry, in the Hecla, the vessel which he made his last voyage. Its object is said to be more of a commercial than of a scientific character. Capt. P. will take with him light cannons and launches of a particular construction, in order, if possible, to make a nearer approach to the Pole.

Horse racing appears to be carried on in Russia upon an extensive scale—67 wersts (43 miles) at a single heat.

The European papers mentions a race recently run on the banks of the Don in which a horse belonging to Count Platoff performed that distance in two hours and five minutes—many fine horses that started in the race, died before they could reach the goal, or immediately after their performance.

Accounts from Constantinople state that all appearance of a misunderstanding between Russia and the Porte had subsided. The ratification of the treaty, however, was not expected from St. Petersburg by the end of January. Disgusting sights were exhibited at Constantinople, particularly on the walls of the Seraglio; the mangled forms of the Greeks, particularly the heads and ears of the heroes who had signalized themselves in the defence of their country.

A letter from Constantinople says, 'I think the Greek cause is hopeless, and I believe the Greeks think so themselves.

On the 16th ult. the inhabitants of Constantinople witnessed the novel sight of beholding the Sultan proceed to Mosque, attended only by cannoniers and bombardiers; and on the 17th a proclamation was published, which dissolved forever the corps of Janissaries, devoted the name to execration, and decreed the foundation of regular and disciplined troops under the name of *D'Asheri Mahomedie*, for the defence of the empire and Islamism. No one was allowed to appear in the dress of a Janissary, or to bear that name.

Two gentlemen in London, interested in Turkish and Egyptian affairs have addressed a petition to Mr. Canning, requesting him to prevent Lord Cochrane from acting against the Turks and to lay an embargo on the resources destined for him.

The Duke of Devonshire, Ambassador Extraordinary from Great Britain to Russia, has arrived at St. Petersburg.

Mr. Brougham has lost his election in Westmoreland. Tory candidates succeeded by above 600 majority. Mr. B. will again, we presume, go into Parliament as a rotten borough member.

Cobbett states, in his Register, that his right arm was so much pulled and shaken, by salutations of the people, that he was unable to raise it next morning to his cravat!

Mr. Beaumont, who was a candidate for Northumberland, had fought a duel with Mr. Lambton, a relation of Lord Horwick, who was a rival candidate, for some expressions used on the hustings. They fought in the rain at twelve paces, and exchanged only one ineffectual shot, the police being all the time in hot pursuit.

London papers estimate Mr. Beaumont's election expences for Northumberland at 80,000*l.* Mr. Liddell and Mr. Bell. 30,000*l.* each, and Lord Howick about 200,000*l.*

Mr. Stanley, the antagonist of Cobbet for parliamentary honors at Preston, England, is said to have spent during the canvass, one thousand pounds sterling *per day*, in distributing "drink, banners and favors." Franklin would call this paying, not only "too much for his whistle" but a great deal too much to *wet* the whistle of others.

The election for Preston had terminated, and Cobbett is, as was expected, left out.—He made a speech on the Monday preceding the termination of the election, in which he said "I despise Wood for reading the infamous book of Wonders. At the Captain (Barrie,) I knit my brow and bite my lip; at Wood I turn up my nose; at Stanley I stop my nose. So, my friends, I care not which of them takes my bar, (booth, or ditch, as he has at other times called it.")

Orator Hunt appears to have been as unfortunate as his quondam friend Cobbett, being left with a miserable minority.

During the election at Maldon, Mr. Western, one of the County Members, sent Mr. Lennard, without the slightest application, a bank note of 1000*l.* and a promise of a hundred pound a day as long as the election lasted. It continued five days after, which made the gift in the whole, 1500*l.*

The contest for Wells was so sharp and determined, that Admiral Holloway was taken from a sick bed on a litter to vote for Messrs. Taylor and Tudway—next day the Admiral died.

The polling was carried on with remarkable spirit at Hertford. A respectable Solicitor named Barnes, voting in the interest of T. S. Duncombe, Esq. was carried, by his own desire, to the poll, by six men, from a sick bed, to give his vote to Mr. Duncombe. Although forewarned by his medical attendant that it would be fatal, he persisted, was carried home, and stated to his family he should die happy. In a quarter of an hour afterwards he breathed his last.

Wholesale Perjury.—At the close of a case at the Middlesex Sessions, wherein something like perjury had been committed by a shoemaker, Mr. Adolphus said he knew of perjury committed by 400 shoemakers at a Middlesex Election; they met at the Magpie and Stump: one went to vote, for an experiment, and finding he passed, returned to the society, and said, "D—n me—I've, opened the ball; you may all get up and dance." This he himself proved in the Court of King's Bench, and that they committed the perjury for 30*s.* apiece. Mr. Phillips said he knew of a man who went to poll eight times at the Drogheda election; seven times he succeeded by altering his dress and his gait, and actually, on one occasion, shaved his head. On the eighth time as elector, said to him, "What, Dennis, are you come to vote again?" "Oh no," replied the, other "I'll not vote any more for, by J——s I'm tired of it."

The 50th anniversary of the Independence of the United States was celebrated at Paris, by the most numerous company of Americans, that the occasion has yet brought together there. The "Nation's Guest" joined them publicly, for the first time since his return from America, and many who had made arrangements for leaving Paris remained to be of the party. Among the guests invited to meet General La Fayette, were his connexions Count Lasteyne and Count Segur: The latter's bad state of health prevented his acceptance of the invitation sent him. The following is one of the regular toasts.

Our Illustrious Benefactor General La Fayette.—We can but add our voice to the echo of our Country's.

Upon this General La Fayette rose and addressed the company; he made numerous happy allusions to his cheering reception in this country, and the state of our political institutions, and concluded by offering the following sentiment:

"The budget of American Freedom—Let other nations reflect on what it costs, and what it fetches."

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The first delivery of M. Gosselin's new edition of Sir Walter Scott's work, in 18mo. has appeared in Paris, and does much credit to the French editor. This delivery contains *Tales of My Landlord, the Black Dwarf, and Old Mortality*. It is accompanied by a fac simile of the following letter of Sir Walter Scott to the translator, denying that he is the author:

"To M. Mesaueonpret, London—

"Sir—I am favoured with your letter, which proceeds on the erroneous supposition that I am the author of Waverly and the other Novels and Tales which you have translated into French. But, as this proceeds on a mistake, though a very general one, I have no title whatsoever, either to become a party to any arrangement to which that author or his works may be concerned, or to accept the very handsome compliment which you design for him.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WALTER SCOTT.

Edinburg, April 15, 1826.

Verbal advices from Port au Prince state that on the 9th of July, a French frigate sailed from that port for France, having on board, as was understood, three millions of dollars, being on account of the second instalment from the Haytien government to that of France, for the acknowledgment of its independence. It was generally supposed that the Haytiens would be unable to comply with the conditions of the Treaty. Very few American vessels arrived at the ports of St. Domingo, not being able to dispose of their cargoes, without suffering heavy losses. And although the crops were considered good, the exports of the Island were high.

The Mexican Assembly was prorogued until the 31st of July.

The Colombian papers express great satisfaction on account of the British government having resolved to send a Plenipotentiary to the Congress of Panama.

The Vera Cruz journal, the American Star, contains a glowing article in praise of Washington, and recommending the Mexicans to celebrate the 4th of July with much ceremony.

The election in Vera Cruz, on the 3d of July, passed off with great tranquility. The Editor of the Star, however, censures the indifference of the citizens.

The Congress of the state of Vera Cruz, by a decree, dated June 15, 1825, offered a reward of $100,000 to the individual who discovers a specific or preventive for the fever known by the name of the Black Vomit.

THEATRICAL NOTICES.

The proprietors of Castle Garden, N. York, have engaged Mrs. Jefferson (late Mrs. Burke) Mr. Howard and Mr. Keene, to give Concerts at that place three nights in the week.

Mr. Conway is at present residing at Newport, R. I. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett are performing at Providence, R. I.

The engagement of Segnior Garcia and the Italian troupe, closed at New York on Friday night. Their musical labors terminated, as it began, with the Barber of Seville.

The Park Theatre, New York, is now closed, to afford an opportunity of painting and embellishing the interior, previous to its being opened early in September.

Mr. L. J. Booth, tragedian, arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday, from Rotterdam, in the ship Draper.

A Silver Pint Cup, with an appropriate inscription, will be awarded to the writer of the best Poem for the opening of the New Theatre, at Nashville, Tenn. on the first of October next. The Poem is not to exceed forty-two lines. A Literary Committee will examine the Poems offered, which must be directed to James Caldwell, Nashville, Tenn. on or before the 10th day of September.

Kean in Canada.—The Montreal papers, in speaking of Kean's reception observes—

"We have great satisfaction in stating that he was received with an electric burst of unanimous applause, which reflects the highest honor on the taste, the good sense, and the discernment of the audience, and which we trust, will be a salutary lesson to our fellow-subjects on the other side of the Atlantic, how they ought to treat the first actor of the age, and how they ought to receive him when he again presents himself before them. It is to the honor of Canada, that it has thus been the *first* of British subjects to redeem the character of Englishmen in every thing that regards the first of tragedians."

At Drury Lane the season has been very unsuccessful. Poor Elliston is unable to pay his rent: his lease has become forfeited—the alterations remain unpaid for—and this comedian, should his health permit, will proceed to America. What an effort a voyage will be for him—for Elliston to live four or five weeks upon *water*, seems almost an impossibility.

A change has taken place in the management of Covent Garden Theatre, which is now vested in Charles Kemble, Fawcett, and Sir G. Smart. The musical department is wholly committed to the care of the latter.

Mr. Sinclair, the singer, obtained 420*l.* damages against the proprietors of Covent Garden, in the court of King's Bench. It appeared that Mr. S. had been engaged at the Theatre, for 100*l.* to sing fifty nights during the last season; but, from his non-arrival in London by the time specified, the engagement was considered as at an end, and he only appeared 9 times during the season, for which he had been paid 180*l.*; and this action was to compel the managers to pay more, as he had been ready to sing, if they had chosen to command his services. The verdict was as above stated.

Mr. Price, the American Manager, has become the Lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, having taken the contract off the hands of Mr. Bish, in consideration of receiving from the latter his deposit of 2,000*l.* Mr. Price is about to visit the United States, but will return to London by the middle of October, to superintend the opening of Drury Lane.

It is said that the managers of Drury Lane Theatre lost 3000 pounds by the concern last season.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS FOR JULY.

FROM LA BELLE ASSEMBLE.

Carriage Dress.—A pelisse of gros-de-Naples, the colour of the Persian lilac; the pelisse is closed fastened down in front, where a pointed ornament is carried down each side; the points bound round with narrow rouleaux, and separated, over the fastenings of the shirt, by one large full wadded rouleau. Round the border of the shirt, about three inches above the shoe, is an ornament set on straight across, of an entwined roleau, forming a fine border. The body is made quite plain, and the collar remarkably narrow. Neither a ruff nor cabriolette is worn with this pelisse, but a row of large pearls encircles the throat. The bonnet is white and of the new cotton manufacture, in imitation of chip, with a narrow Vandyke blond at the edge of the brim: it is handsomely trimmed about the crown with scrolls of Japanese gauze, edged with white satin rouleaux, and very slightly ornamented with Provence roses, one of which is placed under the left side of the brim; the strings are in a loop and are of rich white ribbon blond, and edged round with narrow blond.

FROM THE WORLD OF FASHION.

A dress of Tulle over white satin, with three double flounces of blond of a beautiful Vandyck pattern; between each flounce is an elegant embossment in a Grecian pattern; which ornaments surmounts the upper flounce. The body is made a la vierge, but is superbly trimmed round the bust; this trimming consists of two rows of elegant narrow blond, quilled in that way as to display all the richness of the most unique and charming pattern; a very narrow tucker, in points, set on rather scanty, by its simplicity, adds to the beauty of the trimming beneath it. The sleeves are short and full, and are ornamented with inches of blond, in stripes downwards: and the sleeve is finished near the arm with a quilling of Vandyck blond. A pink barege scarf, fastened by a rosette on each shoulder, forms a beautiful drapery on the front of the bust without concealing the blond trimming described above; this scarf is brought to meet in a point at the sash through which it is passed—the ends are of an Egyptian plaid, forming a very broad border, which terminates by a deep variegated fringe. A shaded ribbon of gold-colour and pink encircles the waist, and is fastened in front with a gold buckle. The head-dress consists of a hat of white crape, striped with ribbons, shaded the same as the sash, and ornamented with white curled feathers, short, and playing in every direction; the strings are double, and of two different coloured ribbons; one pink, the other gold colour.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Lines to "P. of Natchez," by the MILFORD BARD, will be inserted in our next.

An original Tale, Signed R. O. T. is in type, but was necessarily laid over till another week.

"The Lunatic's Cunning," copied by our friend the "HOLMESBURG SCRIBE," has already appeared in the Post.

PETER SIMPLE—ALEX—EUGENE—CLEON—PAUL—SYLVAN—LUCILIUS—CONRAD—J. J. B.—DELILLE—SOLYER—SPLENDRO—S. T. L.—COLUMBUS—H. C. C.—R. S. G.—&c. have each presented us with new pledges of their steady adherence to the cause of Literature.

"The Bridal Day"—"Angeline, an original tale"—"The Hour of Death"—"Trifle not with Woman's Love"—"My Mother,"—&c. are on file.

A poem, entitled "Abner, a tale," from our esteemed friend SELIM, has been just handed in.

Will the writer signing himself "Francis," change his name?—this is much to ask, we know, but it is absolutely necessary, our columns having been, on former occasions, much enriched by the productions of another gentleman using the same signature.

Our regular list of the Price of Stocks will be made out and given in our next paper.

We have seen the Preamble and Constitution of the Mutual Family burial ground Association. The objects of such a Society appear, from their preamble, to furnish to the members a place of *rest*, a portion of ground in which they may "bury their dead out of sight!"—and that at an expense within the means of almost any person who will bestow a thought upon "after considerations." The arrangements of cemeteries in this city are such as to offer difficulties to some persons in procuring a burial for a member of their families, at least such a burial as would be consonant to their own feelings. Although the number of churches in this city is very great, and every church is furnished with at least *one* burying ground, yet it is not always consistent with the duties that the government of these churches owes the members of the Congregation to permit the burial of many strangers in their limited grounds—and no provisions have been made by the city for a general meeting of the dead, at least, the Potters' Field can scarcely be called "decent burial"—hence, there appears much propriety in forming such an association as we notice above, which shall by a mutual contribution, furnish to each member, at a very moderate price, an assurance of resting in death with those who have rendered life agreeable. We must take this occasion to say, however, that the complaints which are occasionally uttered by individuals against the fee usually demanded for "breaking ground," appear to us to be not well founded.

The burying grounds attached to Churches are private property, they "are purchased with a price," and maintained at a cost; they constitute, likewise, a means of replenishing the funds, and were never intended as places of promiscuous burial. That there are no respectable public burying grounds, may be, and is indeed a subject of regret, but that there are private ones is surely no cause for *censure*.

Plans somewhat similar to this now proposed in this city, have been adopted in Europe with success; the cemetery known in the vicinity of Paris by the name of *Pere le Chaise*, is supported and ornamented by the price of interment, made very low.

In most of our Eastern States, the churches are unprovided with particular "grave yards"—the town or city provides a suitable number, and high, low, rich and poor, are laid in the same precincts—those who can afford to build tombs are furnished with ground at a low price—those who prefer "the cold earth for their bed," will find it ready made without money and without price—save the fees of attendants.

The last week has been more than usually distinguished by the receipt of foreign intelligence, previously delayed by opposing winds. It does not fall within our province to give the details of events, transpiring in the different parts of Europe, with the precision that characterises a daily paper: our readers, however, as well as ourselves, are not unmindful, that, distant as we may be from the discords and feuds which disturb and disgrace a portion of the "Old countries," we may derive a lesson of profit from them. We learn to cherish with more fondness, and preserve with still greater devotion, the happy privileges which our unequalled form of government guarantees to us. We may, by tracing effects up to causes, learn to avoid the rock upon which so many nations have made shipwreck, and towards which so many are at this moment drifting in the full promise of complete destruction.

Greece is now struggling manfully, and it is feared, unsuccessfully, to break the chains which, though foreign tyranny may have pressed and rivetted upon her limbs, domestic luxury, had prepared for, and invited.—Turkey is diverted from her work of revenge, by the revolt of her ministers of destruction, the Janizaries. A liberal policy, education diffused, and the wants of the many consulted, would have secured peace and quiet to the Grand Seignor, even in the enjoyment of his Moslem faith.

Russia is distracted by internal commotion—the ray of liberty that has struck upon the darkness of her numerous serfs has bewildered, not enlightened them—they have just seen that there is freedom, but they know not that its price is self denial and the control of the passions.

England has just terminated her uproarous farce of an Election—a scene calculated to disgrace popular assemblies, and bring into complete disrepute the elective franchise.—That every man has his price has been now satisfactorily demonstrated—the rich and the poor have been bought by the candidates, who in turn will be in market for the ministry—let their elections be frequent—and let their members be allowed a *per diem* compensation; let the public treasurer give an account of his expenditures, and decency would be no longer shocked, nor liberty outraged by the mere mockery of a ballot box.

We trust that there is not an American who is acquainted with the recent events of Europe that has not recurred to the blessings which his own favoured country enjoys, and seen that those blessings are, under providence, dependent upon means wholly within his own control. The virtues of ancient Greece and Rome, have frequently been offered as examples for our imitation. Let us follow virtue where ever exhibited—but the errors of modern Europe, because most obvious in their operations and effects, stand like beacons upon the shoals and quicksand of the political sea, and happy are we if we avoid them.

We have seen a copy of No. 3 of the Acting American Theatre, and are free to say that the execution and finish of the typographical department of it is superior in every respect to what has yet appeared in the prosecution of this work. Messrs. Lopez and Wemyss, deserve the liberal patronage of every friend of the drama for their unremitted exertions to establish a character for their edition of the American stage.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The President has returned an appropriate reply to the letter of condolence sent to the family of the late venerable John Adams, by the Philadelphia councils.

A Special Convention, to take into consideration the expediency of electing an assistant Bishop for the Diocese of Pennsylvania, has been called by Bishop White, to meet in St. Peter's Church, in this city, on the 25th of October.

The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society has removed their Office from No. 2 Decatur street, to the South East corner of Walnut and Third-streets.

On Sunday the elegant Steam Boat Norfolk, Captain Robinson, will leave Arch-street wharf for Wilmington, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and touch at Chester on her passage down and up.

The drawing of the University Lottery, ninth class, will be received in this city, this morning.

Several very large invoices of dry-goods have lately been shipped from New-York to this city, and have been sold at our auctions to great advantage. The average advance on the New-York auction price was three per cent.

The Navigation from Norristown to Mount Carbon will be suspended for about ten days, after the 18th inst. Six or seven hundred men are to be employed in completing the Boat channels and making other improvements.

It is proposed, at Washington, to publish a fac simile of Mr. Jefferson's letter to the mayor of that city, declining the invitation of the citizens to participate in the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of American Independence. Who would not desire to have a copy!

Ninety-five boats passed through the lock on the Schuylkill Navigation opposite Norristown, from the 7th, to the 13th inst. both days inclusive.

In New York, apples, not of the best kind, are selling for a shilling the half peck, miserable peaches at two shillings and sixpence the half peck, and melons from nine pence to three shillings a piece.

Mrs. Adams, wife of President Adams, and party, arrived at Albany, on Tuesday morning week, in the barge Lady Clinton, and took lodgings at the Eagle tavern, where she would remain a day or two, and then proceed to the westward.

The money collected for Mr. Jefferson's relief in Richmond, (Va.) is to be paid over for the benefit of his daughter, Mrs. Randolph.

The President of the United States attended both funeral ceremonies (that of the citizens and that of the young men) in Boston, on the 3d inst. and listened to the orations of Mr. Webster and Mr. Knapp.

The powder mill of Disbrough & Co. near New-Brunswick, (N. J.) blew up on the 9th inst. and severely injured a Mr. Walters.

The prospect of the farmers in Virginia is any thing but cheering. The dry weather has injured the corn crops very much, and the cotton crops partially.

Daniels Leavins, of Luzerne, Warren county, N. Y. whilst splitting a stick of wood on the 1st instant, at the moment when his axe was raised, the lightning struck it and he was killed.

The Hon. Rufus King, late Minister to England, and family, arrived at New York on Tuesday, in the packet ship Asaste from London.

The Auctioneers in Boston have paid into the Treasury $18,305 73 for auction duties, for the last six months.

It is stated in the National Intelligencer that the country within a 100 miles of Washington is very sickly.

Two shocks of an earthquake were felt at Richmond last week; the first on Wednesday night about nine o'clock, and the last on Thursday, at noon.

On the 6th inst. Zebulon Isham, of Onondago, N. Y. was found dead, suspended by the neck from a beam in his barn. He had been for some time in a state of partial delirium, and in his more lucid intervals requested his family to guard against his laying violent hands on himself.

A horse lately ran away with a gig in Huntsville, (Alab.) from which Mrs. Lynes, wife of Mr. George Lynes, was thrown and killed. A child which she had in her arms at the time was much injured.

A Chilicothe paper states that on the 30th ult. a respectable inhabitant of Concord township, by the name of Joseph Briggs, was killed by lightning as he was standing under a tree, in the yard, near his dwelling house. Another man was killed by it the same day near Zanesville.

A wild man has been caught in the woods near Haverhill, Mass. He refuses to live in society.

The fellow who recently stabbed the watchman in New York has been apprehended and committed.

The intended ascension of Mons. Robertson, at New York on Monday afternoon, was prevented by the rain.

A letter from Boston of the 14th inst. 1 o'clock, P. M. states, that it had rained there, with little intermission, for four days and nights, in torrents, and continued at that hour without any appearance of a favourable change.

A letter from Pernambuco of July 9th, received at Boston, says, "It has blown a gale for twenty-four hours, and there is a great freshet. The country for several miles is inundated."

The U. S. sloop of war Boston, Captain Hoffman arrived at Rio Janeiro, June 17th, from Bahia, on which day the Corvette Cyane still remained there.

New Orleans papers to the 27th ult. have been received at New York. The city continued quite healthy. No cases of malignant fever had occurred, and fewer instances of illness than usual at this season.

It is stated in the New York American, that the grand jury have brought in a bill of indictment against Mark Spencer, George W. Brown, Cornelius W. Oakley, and Abraham A. Leggett, for conspiracy to defraud.

At the recent session of the court of oyer and terminer of Lebanon county, Pa. James Walker, who was indicted for the murder of Henry Moore, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to seven years confinement in the penitentiary.

Messrs. D. F. Robertson and Co. and Norton and Russell, of Hartford, Conn. have issued proposals for the publishing in a volume of 300 or 350 pages, octavo, a selection of the Eulogies, pronounced in the several states in honour of Adams and Jefferson.

Three hundred sail of vessels, among them 53 American, went to sea from Gibraltar 4th June, having been wind bound several days.

About 30 Swiss Emigrants, arrived on the 1st inst. at the green woods of Michigan.—As soon as these patient sons of Switzerland, saw the expanse of Lake Erie, they chaunted a song "of deliverance," probably from the tedium of the canal boats.

Sixty-seven individuals, with 50 dogs, commenced a hunt, on Lynche's creek, South Carolina, for wolves, on the 12th of July, and in a few hours they killed eight of these animals.

Nineteen Fishing schrs. have recently arrived at Marblehead, Mass. from the Grand Bank, leaving only four "long fare men," out. The above nineteen have brought 439,000 fish, estimated at 14,000 quintals.

The Saratoga Sentinel mentions that between 5 and 6000 persons have already visited that village this season. There are at present nearly 1200 visiters at the different boarding establishments, among whom is the Count Survilliers.

From official statements, it appears that the amount of bills in circulation returned by all the banks in the state of Maine, was in June 1825, $1,029,272; in January 1826, 67,581, and omitting those of the Kennebec bank, in June, 1826, $552,252.

In Rhode Island, in like manner, the circulation was reduced from $1,021,599, which it was in May, 1825, to $832,621.

Concurrent accounts, by private letters, from Louisiana, bring the information that Wm. L. Brent is re-elected a Representative to Congress, by a majority estimated at from four to five hundred.

A Mr. Williams, of Farmsville, (Va.) quarrelled lately with his brother-in-law and stabbed him to the heart. Williams is now in prison.

The cultivation of cotton has been begun in Mexico by settlers from Carolina and Georgia.

Two regiments are at Green Bay, and were lately reviewed. This is said to be the only instance of the review of a brigade of our little army since the organization of the peace establishment. A considerable part of these troops were about to proceed to Belle Fontaine.

Three persons named Sweetsir, Small, and Thompson, went out a fishing from Portland (Maine) on Saturday, the 24th ult. The boat was found at sea, but the persons were missing.

Steel, who murdered Brockman in February last, has been tried in Winchester (Va.) and found guilty.

On the 4th of July, died Wm. Ross, of Mifflin Co. (Pa.) aged 109 years. He was with Gen. Braddock in the first war, and with Gen. Washington in the second.

There is something like the seeds of civil war to be discerned among the Creek Indians.

A furious tempest has swept over the district near Kennebunk, (Me.) and occasioned much injury in its course.

The number of settlers that had arrived at Quebec this year up to the 3d inst. amounted to 8412, being 1194 more than arrived in the same period last year.

The Montreal papers of July 27, say that the gaol of that city, the only prison for the district is, at this time, so full of prisoners as scarcely to afford room for any addition to their number.

Major Jacob Scott, of Alburgh, Vermont, formerly of Dutchess county, New York, was burnt to death in endeavouring to save several bags of flour in the upper part of his house, which was on fire.

A steamboat, named "The Edward Coleman," was launched on the first dam of the Conestoga navigation, near the city of Lancaster, on the 2d inst. and a flag presented to Mr. Hammill, the owner of the boat, by the ladies of Lancaster, through Mrs. Jenkins.

The city council of Boston have requested of Mr. Webster, a copy of his eulogy on Adams and Jefferson for publication; and a committee of the council is authorised to obtain 7000 copies of the same for the use of the citizens.

The Bank of Niagara has commenced the redemption of its bills in specie.

We understand, from good authority, says the Newport Mercury, that there are already one hundred and ten young ladies busily engaged at the Lace School in this place. This institution thus bids fair to prove extremely serviceable to the town.

George Herrington and John M'Catlin, of Honeybrook, Pennsylvania, were lately suffocated in a well which they had descended to clean.

The Savannah Board of Health state that no case of fever, of a malignant type, has appeared in that city since the fatal summer of 1820.

The emigration of the Southern Citizens to the North, subject Charleston alone to a loss of $500,000 annually. The Patriot says that Charleston, is almost by imperceptible degrees, dwindling into narrower limits.

At Egg-Harbour, N. J. while a pleasure party were out near the beach in a boat, a Miss Scull incautiously jumped overboard, thinking the water very shallow, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered.

PRICES CURRENT.

Grain, Wheat, bushel,	90 a —	
Rye,	68 a —	
Corn,	70 a —	
do. South,	62 a —	
Barley,	90 a —	
Oats,	41 a —	
Flour, Wheat, S. F. bll.	4 1-2 a	
Rye,	4 a —	
Corn Meal, hhd.	17 1-2 a	
bbl.	3 1-2 a	
Hams, Jersey and others,	10 a 12	
Feathers,	30 a 35	
Fish, Mackarel, No. 1,	5 1-2 a —	
No. 2,	4 1-2 a —	
No. 3,	2 75 a —	
Shad, No. 1,	6 a —	
Connecticut, do. No. 1,	7 a —	
Plaister of Paris, per ton,	3 1-2 a 3 3-8	
Pork, Jersey and Penn. cargo	9 50 a —	
mess	12 a —	
Salt, Liverpool fine, bush.	40 a —	
do. Ground,	56 a —	
Turks Island,	51 a —	
St. Ubes,	45 a —	
Lisbon,	45 a —	
Whiskey, hhds.	29 a —	
bls.	30 a —	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Brig Rose, Duling, Antwerp, 63 days, mdze.
— Edward Thompson, Dawcross, Pernambuco, 37 days, mdze.
— Susan and Elizabeth Warner, Tobasco, 21 days, Logwood, &c.
Schr. Fame, Bert, Marseilles, 47 days, mdze.
— Charles Gray, Fernandina, 11 days, mdze.
Ship Lancaster, Potts, Liverpool, 40 days, mdze.
— Alexander, Baldwin, Liverpool, 9 days, mdze.
— Nimrod, Allen, Amsterdam, 52 days, mdze.
Schr. Minerva, Powers, Newburyport, 3 days, sugar and Fish.
Ship Romeau, McLevin, St. Petersburg, 65 days, mdze.
Brig Arathusa, Dawes, Campeachy, mdze.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Anna, Talbot, St. Thomas.
— Express, Day, Europe.
— Heroine, Storer, Kingston, Ja.
— Susan, Dunlevy, Havana.
Schr. Rights of Man, Zorn, Tampico.
Brig Revenue, Blanchard, St. Thomas.
— James Laurence, Webb, St. Johns, P. R.
Schr. Fulton, Long, St. Thomas.
— Mary Ann, Knight, Jeremie.
— Enterprise, DeGroot, New York.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 17th inst. by the Rev. W. V. Harrold, Mr. JAMES KENNEDAY, of New-Castle, Del. to the amiable Mrs. ANN CASSIDAY, of this city, widow of the late Cornelius Casseday, Surgeon of the United States Navy Yard, at Newport, Rhode Island.

On the 17th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. SAMUEL P. SHOEMAKER, to Miss SARAH L. YERKES, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 15th inst. by the Rev. George Boyd, the Rev. ROBERT HALL, of London, Va. to Miss JULIA, daughter of Frederick Wolbert, Esq. of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by Alderman Binns, Mr. AMOS WARE, to Miss ELIZA M. BROWN, both of the county of Philadelphia.

On the 13th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. JOSEPH SHIPLEY, Merchant, of New Orleans, to Miss ANN CHRISTINE ABEL, of this city.

On Tuesday afternoon, at Germantown, by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, D. D. Mr. FREDERICK R BACKUS, of New York, to Miss SUSANNAH, daughter of Mr. Peter Keyser, of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 16th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, CHARLES S. WURTS, to MARY, daughter of the late James Vanuxem, Esq. all of this city.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Sigy, Mr. JOHN A. SWINKELL, to Miss SARAH WILLETS, both of Gloucester county, N. J.

On the 13th inst. by Hugh Hollingshead, Esq. Mr. FREEDOM PEACK, to the amiable Miss MARY COY, all of Burlington county, N. J.

At Pittsfield, New York, Mr. PEARSON A. READING, of Rochester, and formerly of Hunterdon county, N. J. to Miss NANCY B. GAW, formerly of Philadelphia.

On the 12th ult. at Tallahasse, Florida, by Edw Van Evour, Esq. ACHILLE MURAT, Esq. of Florida, formerly of Italy, eldest son of his late Majesty, King Joachim, of Naples, to Mrs. CATHARINE DANGERFIELD GRAY, of Tallahasse, lately of Fredericksburg, Va. daughter of Major Byrd C. Willis, of the above place.

DIED,

On Thursday evening, JOHN HARPER, Cooper, in the 42d year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, after a painful illness, Mrs. NAOMI PEINOUR, wife of J. Peinour, Jr.

On Sunday evening, CAROLINE, daughter of Henry Hollingsworth, Esq.

On the evening of the 13th inst. THOMAS C. SPACKMAN, in the 19th year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, of consumption of the lungs, Mrs. CHRISTIANA PARK, widow of the late Samuel Park, aged 52 years.

On Wednesday evening last, Miss HANNAH TREMPER, daughter of the late Henry Tremper, Esq. in the 20th year of her age.

On the 6th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. PRISCILLA RISDELL, aged 50 years.

On Thursday, the 17th inst. Mr. MICHAEL DURNEY, in the 74th year of his age.

On Thursday, Mrs. ELIZABETH M'KAY, wife of Mr. Thomas M'Kay, aged 68 years.

On Monday morning, the 14th inst. at Spring Hill, near Holmesburg, Mrs. MARTHA BRYAN, wife of Mr. Guy Bryan.

On Wednesday morning, in Washington city, after an illness of three weeks, Mrs. MARY HURLEY, aged 32 years, consort of Mr. Charles Hurley, late of Philadelphia.

On the 9th inst. at the Marine Hospital, Newport, RICHARD MORRISON, of New York, in the 16th year of his age, late belonging to the ship Bingham, of Philadelphia.

At Richmond, Va. in the 23d year of his age, JOSEPH Y. LISLE, eldest son of John Lisle, Esq. of Philadelphia.

On the 20th ult. at Aux Cayes, in St. Domingo, after a severe illness of twelve hours, CHARLES B. M'ELWEE, of this city.

At Mobile, about the 17th ult. of dysentery, WILLIAM WEBSTER, seaman, of Philadelphia, in the 42d year of his age.

On the 14th inst. at Baltimore, Mrs. ELIZABETH KEMP, consort of the Right Reverend James Kemp.

At Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. SAMUEL DRAKE, Jr. late Comedian, in the 32d year of his age.

On Thursday morning, ALFRED, infant son of Mr. L. Hurlbut.

On the 12th inst. at his uncle's residence, Kingsessing township, Pa. DAVID WOLF, in the 17th year of his age, son of the late George Wolf, of Delaware.

On the 15th inst. at his residence in Turner's Lane, near the Ridge Road, Mr. JACOB COMLY, after a lingering illness, in the 60th year of his age.

On Sunday, the 6th inst. in the triumphs of faith, after a long illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. MARY WHITE, of the Northern Liberties, in the 75th year of her age.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth: yea saith the spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them." REV. xiv. 13.

On Saturday, the 12th inst. at her residence in Coatesville, Mrs. ELIZABETH ELLIS, in her 35th year, consort of Thomas Ellis, (native of England.) Her illness was long and severe, which she bore with christian fortitude, expressing frequently her expectation of soon meeting death and her entire subjection to the will of her maker—thus has death rendered this strange land a land of strangers to the afflicted husband, with the charge of four male children.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	33	40	73
New-York,	42	77	119

We have been gratified with the sight of a pair of Soloons made by Mr. Joseph R. Shinn, No. 89 North Second street. They are perfect in every part, the workmanship is unsurpassed, and weigh one fifth of a grain. It would require 28,00 of them to weigh a pound.

Among the novelties at the Circus, corner of Minth and Walnut streets, this evening besides a variety of Horsemanship, and feats of slack Rope by Mr. Stokes, will be performed, the ballet of the Merry Swiss Peasants, the whole to conclude with the melodrama of Valentine and Orson, or the Wild Man of the Woods.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

Eighth Periodical Sale of

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Comly & Tevis, in conformity of the resolution of the Manufacturers, will sell,

On Saturday morning, 19th of August,

About 600 packages, comprising all the varieties of goods manufactured in the vicinity of Philadelphia, with a general assortment of Eastern made goods.

Liberal advances in cash made on goods consigned for sale.

PACKAGE SALE.

On Wednesday morning, the 23d inst.

At 9 o'clock, on 6 months credit, for approved endorsed notes,

150 packages fresh imported British Dry Goods.

Particulars will be found in catalogues, which will be delivered, and the goods open for examination one day previous to sale.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auctioneers.*

PENN'S GROVE FACTORY.

FOR SALE

BY BOWEN, FORD & Co.

WILL be sold, on the premises on Tuesday, September 12, at two o'clock, P. M. by order of the assignee, the above named factory, situated on Chester creek, Delaware county, Pennsylvania about six miles from Chester and eighteen from Philadelphia, containing 1068 spindles now in operation, and in good order, with above five years unexpired time in the lease, (at a low rent), which includes sixteen acres of land, dwelling houses, and two mills, one containing the above machinery having twenty one feet fall of water, and the other which has been occupied as a woollen factory, has seventeen feet fall. It is well worthy the attention of any person who wishes to carry on the business, as it has a supply of water sufficient to drive from four thousand to five thousand spindles, in the very driest weather.

The owners of the mill seat are also willing to sell, if it should be desired by the purchaser of the lease.—For further information apply to Mr. T. Harding's on the premises, or to the auctioneer.—D. COREY, Assignee.

BOWEN, FORD & CO. Auctioneers.

28 North Front, Philadelphia.

Aug. 19—ts

NOTICE.

On SUNDAY next, Aug. 20th, the steam-boat PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Kellum, will leave Arch street wharf, at 7 o'clock, for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown, returning the same evening.

Fare up and down to Burlington or Bristol, 75 cents.
To Burlington, Bristol or Bordentown, 50

N. B. The boat will stop at Maiden street wharf, (Kensington) to take in passengers, and will land passengers at Dunke's Ferry, near the camp meeting.

THIS MORNING

THE drawing of the UNIVERSITY LOTTERY, 9th Class will be received by the steam-boat from Baltimore,—at

CONINE'S,

Lottery and Exchange office, No. 7, South Third street, who invites his friends and customers to call and have their tickets examined and receive the cash for their Prizes.

☞ The next Lottery to be drawn is the *Grand State Lottery of R. I. No. 2.* The drawing takes place on *Tuesday next the 22nd Instant*—The scheme contains 3 capital prizes of 10,000 dollars, 3 of 5000 dollars and 12 of 1000 dollars! besides numerous prizes of 500, 100, 50, 10, &c. Whole tickets only 4 dollars.

Orders promptly answered if address ed to W. C. Coninе, either at Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Aug. 19 tf

$3000 PAID.

TICKET, No. 3288, a prize of 3000 dollars, sold by WEMYSS on the 26th of July, was this day presented at this office,

631-2 CHESNUT STREET,

and the cash advanced for the same. The University Lottery of Maryland, Ninth Class, drew on Friday—the numbers will be received this morning.

Aug. 19—3t F. C. WEMYSS.

LOOK HERE

CHEAP! CHEAPER!! CHEAPEST!!

TICKETS in all current Lotteries are sold from 50 to 12½ cents less on a whole ticket, at the La Fayette office than at any other office in Philadelphia. A penny saved is as good as two earned, says the immortal Franklin; fortune and economy invite all to apply to us for tickets. All attention and accommodation bestowed on adventurers.

☞ Before you buy, call on Kennedy and Co. Proprietors of the lucky and cheap La Fayette office, No. 45 South Third Street, Philadelphia, who sold and paid $2,000 $10,000 $10,000 and more than one million by instalments.

Jefferson tickets at Scheme price $10, being without one cent of profit. Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. KENNEDY and CO.

Aug. 1—tf 45 South Third St. Philadelphia.

LOST,

ON Saturday last, two small gold Seals and Key, between Market and Green sts. and between Front and Third sts. the finder will be suitably rewarded if brought to the office of the Saturday Evening Post, back of No. 53 Market street. Aug. 19—1t

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LOST

ON the 12th instant in going from 3d. and Beaver streets to Front and Poplar lane, or from thence to 13th street, below Walnut street, a Book containing accounts between John Wiley and Joseph Ripka—the person finding it shall be rewarded on leaving it as soon as possible at J. Ripka's, 3rd S reet above Poplar lane, or with John Wiley 13th Street below Walnut Street.

Aug. 19 3t

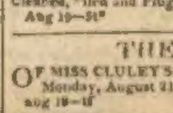
NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE subscribers beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public that they have commenced the grocery business, trading under the firm of Wilson and Summers, at the corner of Noble and 2nd, Streets, next door to the Tavern and yard, sign of the Lion, kept by Jacob Gilbert, where they intend keeping a choice assortment of all articles in their line which they will dispose of on the very lowest terms they flatter themselves by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

SHIPLEY WILSON,
GEORGE SUMMERS.

N. B. All kinds of Country produce taken in payment viz. whiskey, butter, lard, yarn, rags, &c. at the highest market price.

Aug. 19—9t



$50 REWARD.

STOP THE THIEF!

WAS stolen from the stable of the subscriber, residing in Francisville, Penn Township, Philadelphia county, on Monday night last, the 7th August, a dark bay Mare, 8 years old, a small star on her forehead, 16 hands high, naked breast, owing to her having been wounded, one white foot, trots fast, and works kind in harness; was taken at the same time a saddle, and blind bridle. The above mare was taken by Jacob Hampshire, a dark complexioned man, about 5 feet 8 inches high, with a scar over his right eye, received from the kick of a horse, dressed in a pair of Wilmington striped pantaloons, light vest, and black coater, a pair of new pump shoes on his feet, half-worn hat, has been in the United States service for several years.

Twenty Dollars will be given for the recovery of the Mare alone, or Thirty Dollars for the recovery of mare and detection of the thief so that he may be convicted.

MORRIS RODGERS,

Francisville, one mile from Philadelphia, Ridge Road.

a

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

A NOON SCENE.

FROM THE NEW YORK MIRROR.

The quiet August noon is come,
A slumberous silence fills the sky,
The fields are still, the woods are dumb,
In glassy sleep the waters lie.

And mark you soft white clouds, that rest
Above our vale a motionless throng;—
The cattle, on the mountain's breast,
Enjoy the grateful shadow long.

Oh, how unlike those merry hours
In sunny June when earth laughs out,
When the fresh winds make love to flowers,
And woodlands sing and waters shout.

When in the grass sweet voices talk,
And strains of tiny music swell
From every moss-cup of the rock,
From every nameless blossom's bell.

But now, a joy too deep for sound,
A peace no other season knows,
Hushes the heavens and wraps the ground—
The blessing of supreme repose.

Away! I will not be to-day
The only slave of toil and care!
Away from desk and dust!—away!
I'll be as idle as the air.

Beneath the open sky abroad,
Among the plants and breathing things,
The listless, peaceful works of God,
I'll share the calm the season brings.

Come, then, in whose soft eyes I see
The gentle meanings of thy heart,
One day amid the woods with me—
From men and all their cares apart.

And where, upon the meadow's breast,
The shadow of the thicket lies,
The blue wild flower thou gatherest
Shall glow yet deeper near thine eyes.

Come, and when mid the calm profound
I turn these gentle eyes to seek,
They, like the lovely landscape round,
Of innocence and peace shall speak.

Rest here—beneath the unmoving shade—
And on the silent vallies gaze,
Winding and widening till they fade
In yon soft ring of summer haze.

The village trees their summits rear,
Still as its spire; and yonder flock,
At rest in those calm fields, appear
As chiselled from the lifeless rock.

One tranquil mount the scene o'erlooks—
There the hushed winds their sabbath keep;
While a near hum, from bees and brooks,
Comes, faintly like the breath of sleep.

Well might the gazer deem that when,
Worn with the struggle and the strife,
And heart-sick at the wrongs of men,
The good forsakes the scenes of life;

Like this deep quiet that, awhile,
Lingers the lovely landscape o'er,
Shall be the peace whose holy smile
Welcomes him to a happier shore.

Answers for the Charades in our last.

1. Cork-screw.
2. Cot-age.
3. News-paper.
4. Sun-dial. A. W.

Answers to the Conundrums.

1. Because he keeps his *pupils* in darkness.
2. Because he has many *rents*.

Solution to the Enigma.

FLOUR—FLOWER—FLOWERT.

A Flower grows under the water sometimes, and also on cultivated ground.—All eat flour, yet no one eats a flower; for should they eat a flower (as some are poisonous,) it would soon dispel all jollity and mirth.—Wheat is not flour until a great weight passes over it, i. e. until it is ground. But a flower as a flower, should a great weight pass over it—a flower is thrown away if it is bruised—yet wheat until it is ground cannot be eaten. Adding y to flower makes it flowery, as some of the speeches in Congress were, and which appertained to those delivered by the celebrated Burke.

USEFUL HINTS.

To preserve a healthy state of the system, it is necessary that the mind be regularly employed as that the different parts of the body are so.—Mental inactivity, combined with luxurious living, gives a disordered tendency to every organ. The vessels become over loaded—listlessness, indolence, and lethargy, come on—the mind and body, equally torpid, sink together, and no cause of debility produces effects so difficult to counteract. Under such circumstances, a slight abstinence may occasion fainting—exercise is attended with the most distressing fatigue and an abridgement of the long protracted slumbers induces a worse languor than it was intended to relieve. An entire loss of sleep, appetite, memory and sometimes the reason, are frequent consequences of habits of corporeal indolence, and mental inactivity.

THE TEETH.—We have often said that teeth require great care. First, let them be well set in order, by removing the tartar, &c. with a proper instrument, and using frequently a large and as *stiff* a brush as can be procured. It should be used *dry* two or three times a week, for this will harden the gums, and prevent the collection of extraneous matter, and give a fine polish to the teeth. A simple brush, however hard, can never injure the enamel, and a soft brush is worse than useless. The best brushes seldom admit of use more than a month or two, when they become soft and are good for nothing. Cologne water, diluted, may be used occasionally, and will be found both agreeable and useful. It will give a fine, clear complexion to the teeth, and preserve the breath pure and fragrant.

RECIPES.

TO CLEAN BLACK LACE VEILS.

These are cleaned by passing them through a warm liquor of bullock's gall and water; after which they must be rinsed in cold water; then cleaned for stiffening and finished as follows:

Take a small piece of glue, about the size of a bean, pour boiling water upon it, which will dissolve it, and when dissolved pass the veil through it, then clap it between your hands and frame it or pin it out, taking care to keep the edges straight and even.

TO CLEAN WHITE SATINS.

French chalk must be strewed over them, and then well brushed off with a hard brush. Should the satin not be sufficiently cleaned by the first dusting, it may be done a second time, and will both clean and beautify the satin. The more it is brushed the better.

A DUEL.

Did you ever fight a duel? No! nor send a challenge either? Well! you are fresh indeed! 'Tis an awkward business after all—even for the boldest. After an immense deal of negotiation, and giving the party every opportunity of coming to an honorable understanding, the fatal letter is at length, signed, sealed, and sent. You pass your morning at your second's apartments, pacing his drawing room with a quivering lip and uncertain step. At length he enters with an answer, and while he reads, you endeavor to look easy, with a countenance merry with the most melancholy smile. You have no appetite for dinner; but you are too *brave* not to appear at table; and you are called out, after the second glass, by the arrival of your solicitor, who comes to alter your will. You pass a restless night, and rise in the morning as bilious as a Bengal general. Urged by impending fate, you make a desperate effort to accommodate matters; but in the contest between your pride and your terror, you at the same time prove that you are a coward, and fail in the negotiation. You both fire and miss—and then the seconds interfere, and then you shake hands, every thing being arranged in the most honorable manner, and to the mutual satisfaction of both parties. The next day you are seen pacing Bond Street, with an erect front and a flashing eye, with an air at once dandyish and heroical—a mixture at the same time, of Brummell and the Duke of Wellington.—*Vivian Grey.*

BLUE BEARD AND HIS CASTLE.

The ruins of the Chateau de la Verriere, on the banks of the Erdre, in the department of the Loire Inferieure, are, according to the tradition of the neighboring peasantry, those of the Castle of the celebrated Blue Beard, the hero of the well known nursery tale. This formidable personage, who is not altogether a mere creation of the fancy, was Giles de Retz, who lived in the reign of Charles VII. and was a vassal of John V. Duke of Bretagne. He was tried at Nantes on suspicion of having destroyed a number of children who had been seen to enter the castle, and were never heard of afterwards. The bodies of several were afterwards found, he having caused them to be put to death to make use of their blood in writing charms and forming incantations to raise infernal spirits; by whose means, he believed, according to the horrible superstitions of the times, that buried treasures would be revealed to him.—On his trial he confessed the most horrid acts of atrocity, and was sentenced to be burnt alive; but the Duke caused him to be strangled before he was tied to the stake. This execution took place December 25th, 1440, and a detailed account of it is still preserved in a MS. in the archives of Nantes.

Almanacks are said to have originated with the Germans, who formerly used to engrave, or cut upon square sticks, about a foot in length, the courses of the moon of the whole year, whereby they could tell when the new moons and changes should happen, as also their festival days; and this stick they called an *Al-mon-aght*, that is to say, *All must heed.*—The Almanack of Lisbon for 1826, which is lately published, is much superior in every respect to those which have preceded it. We select the following particulars as generally interesting. The kingdom of Portugal contains 4101 parishes, 765,395 houses, and a population of 3,013,900 souls. The superficial extent of the kingdom is 3,150 leagues (20 to a degree.) The list of persons enjoying titles, contains 3 Dukes, 34 Marquises, 76 Counts, 41 Viscounts, and 27 Barons, or 181 in all, and it is to be observed, that 122 of those persons owe their titles to the munificence of the late king, who, during the 34 years of his reign created 1 Duke (Victoria,) 12 Marquises, 42 Counts, 40 Viscounts, and 27 Barons, not to speak of the titles created and extinct during those 34 years.

It is worthy of remark, that, by the success which has attended the efforts of Major Denham, and his enterprising fellow travellers, to penetrate the interior of Africa, they have fully ascertained the truth of the theory advanced and so ingeniously supported by the enlightened Spaniard who travelled in Africa and Arabia some years ago, under the auspices of Napoleon, and under the feigned name of *Ali Bey*, in the character of a Turk: namely, that there must exist an immense Lake or Sea, in the central regions of Africa. The English travellers, above mentioned, reached and examined an interior Lake, 2000 miles long and 150 broad, called *Lake Tchad*. If Major Denham's account be correct, this is one of the most remarkable lakes in the world. It is thus described:

"It is situate in 16 degrees of E. longitude, and 13½ of N. latitude; is about 2000 miles long from E. to W. by 150 broad, and occupies nearly the precise position of Wangara, as laid down in Arrowsmith's Map, in which swamp the Joliba or Niger is supposed to terminate. It covers a surface about as large as the two American Lakes, Erie and Ontario, both together. The Tchad receives a river called the Yeou, about fifty yards broad in the dry season, which has its source about four hundred miles distant in the S. W. and which was well ascertained not to be the Niger. Another river, six times as large, with a delta of fifty miles broad at its embouchure, flows into the Lake from the S. and is called the Shary, which may be, but most probably is not, the river alluded to. What is rather a puzzling fact in physical geography, this Lake, though it has no efflux, is fresh, and yet saline incrustations are found in some parts of the country around, and small salt pools are found close to its northern margin. The Lake Tchad has a number of islands on its eastern side, which are inhabited by the Biddomahs, a race of piratical savages, who come in a fleet of a hundred boats, and rob or carry into slavery the people near its banks. The Lake swells greatly when the periodical rains fall, and vast numbers of lions, elephants, and hyenas, driven from their retreats on its bank, by the waters, destroy the small crop of the villagers, and carry off the cattle or the women who are sent to watch the fields. Sometimes these animals attack the villages."

A SIXTH CONTINENT.

An extraordinary phenomenon presented in the Southern ocean, may render our settlements in New South Wales of still more importance. A sixth continent is in the very act of growth before our eyes! The Pacific is spotted with islands through the immense space of nearly fifty degrees of longitude, and as many latitude. Every one of these islands seems to be a more central spot for the formation of coral banks, which by a perpetual progress, are rising from the unfathomable depths of the sea. The union of a few of these masses of rock, shapes itself into an island; the seeds of plants are carried to it by birds, or by the waves, and from the moment that it overtops the waters, it is covered with vegetation. The new island constitutes, in its turn, a centre of growth to another circle. The great powers of nature appear to be still in peculiar activity in this region; and to her tardier recess she sometimes takes the assistance of a volcano and the earthquake. From the south of New Zealand to the North of the Sandwich islands, the waters absolutely teem with those future seats of civilization. Still the coral insect, the diminutive builder of all these mighty piles, is at work; the ocean is intersected with myriads of those lines of foundation; and when the rocky structure shall have excluded the sea, then will come the dominion of man.—*Monthly Review.*

DEATH OF MURAT.

The court-martial sat, and while they were judging him, the King, who had ordered the Captain not to say a single word in his defence, was briefly conversing with four officers to whose care he had been entrusted. The last moments of his life were those of a hero. The approach of death, which terrifies the greater part of mankind, only increased his fortitude. The King was still conversing with the officers, when the door of his room was opened; the Recorder had come to inform him that he had been sentenced to death, and that his execution was to take place in half an hour. The king who had listened to him with great *sang froid*, sat down and wrote an affectionate letter to his wife, Queen Caroline; he then cut off several locks of his hair, and having enveloped them with the letter, he delivered it unsealed to Capt. Starage, requesting him to transmit it to his family, as also the seal of his watch, which would be found in his right hand after his death (it was a cornelian, representing the face of his wife.) He then said to the Recorder, "Do not wait any longer, I am prepared to die." The King was led out of the room—that is, he only stepped out of the door, and beheld twelve soldiers drawn up, who were waiting for him. He walked towards them with a ready step, and, with a smiling countenance, said, "Soldiers! do not let me suffer pain; the situation you are placed in renders it necessary to fix the muzzles of your muskets on my bosom." He then pointed to his heart, and looked steadfastly at the seal which he held in his right hand. The twelve soldiers fired—thus died King Joachim at four o'clock in the evening of the 13th of October.—*Francischetti's events at Naples.*

Voltaire made his last journey to Paris at a very advanced age, and having expressed a great desire to be acquainted with Doctor Franklin, who was then at Paris, this celebrated American was introduced to him. Voltaire conversed with him some time in English, till Madame Denis, his niece, interrupted him by saying that Doctor Franklin understood French, and the rest of the company wished to know the subject of their discourse; "Excuse me, my dear," replied Voltaire, "I have the vanity to show that I am not unacquainted with the language of a Franklin."

Which is the *deepest*, the *longest* the *broadest*, and the *smallest* grave in Esher churchyard? That in which Miles Button lies buried: for it contains *Miles* below the sod, *Miles* in length, and *Miles* in breadth—and yet it is only a *Button-hole*.

It is curious to remark, says Mr. Weddell, in the account of his late voyage towards the South Pole, that the sea elephant, when lying on the shore, and threatened with death, will often make no effort to escape into the water, but lie still and shed tears, only raising his head to look at the assailant, and though very timid, will wait with composure the club or lance which is to take his life. In close contact every human effort would be of little avail for the destruction of this animal, unwieldy as it is, were it to rush forward and exert the power of its jaws; for this, indeed, is so enormous, that, in the agony of death, stones are ground to powder within its teeth.

From the Clarksburg, Va. Intelligencer, July 3.

The following very singular account was copied from the papers filed in one of the County Courts west of the mountains in this State, and not a 1000 miles from this town. It appears that this account was filed by a Tavern Keeper, as his defence in a suit.

	Dr.
To Whiskey at sundry times 1000 half pints	$125 00
" Brandy 1000 half pints	125 00
" Divers Slings	50 00
" Cuts	75 00
" 150 Phlegm cutters	50 00
" 300 Fogmaticks	62 50
	$487 50

The above is a true copy from the record, and who will venture, or even dare say, that he was a *wet* soul. ☞ All this was the proceeds of one calender month—a wet month, say March.

SELECT ACADEMY.

At the northwest corner of Vine and Fourth-streets.

IN this Seminary the pupil will have the opportunity of being regularly taught in the science of the Mathematics, English grammar and in the other various branches of scholastick learning. The preceptor informs his friends and patrons that he will resume his duties as teacher on the 25th inst.

Reference to the following named employers, John Bacon, John C. Browne, Robert A. Patrick, Joseph Trotter, Joseph Maxfield, Edward Randolph, Jonathan Knight.

Aug. 10—3t* B. MOORE.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

TWENTY-FOURTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.
YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$16,000	is	$16,000
1 do.	5000	"	5,000
1 do.	3000	"	3,000
1 do.	1348	"	1,348
8 do.	1000	"	8,000
10 do.	500	"	5,000
34 do.	200	"	6,800
52 do.	50	"	2,600
104 do.	20	"	2,080
1300 do.	8	"	10,400
10608 do.	4	"	53,040

TICKETS AND SHARES FOR SALE AT

ALLEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
N. E. Corner of Walnut and Third streets.

Where have been sold within a few weeks, prizes of $16,000, $5000, $1000, 250, 100, 50, &c.

☞ Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

. Orders from any part of the Union, enclosing prize tickets or cash, (post-paid) will meet prompt attention—address E. Allen, N. E. corner of Walnut and Third sts.

N. B. Managers shares will be sold as long as they can be had. aug 19—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

TWENTY-FOURTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.
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10 do	500		5,000
34 do	200		6,800
52 do	50		2,600
104 do	20		2,080
1300 do	8		10,400
10608 do	4		53,040

THE drawing of this Lottery will take place in this city on the 20th of Sept.; there are a rich variety of lucky numbers to be had at $4, shares in proportion, at

YATES' OFFICE,
No. 127 CHESNUT STREET.
aug 6—tf

GENTLEMEN and LADIES

ARE respectfully informed that they can be agreeably, comfortably and centrally situated with boarding, on moderate terms, at No. 47 South Eighth street, east side. Families can also be accommodated with spacious and airy apartments, furnished, or unfurnished. july 29—tf

REMOVAL—John Johnson,

HAS Removed from No. 42 North Fourth street, to No. 116 North Fourth, six doors above Race street, Philadelphia; where he carries on the Ladies' Boot and Shoe Making Business.

N. B. All work executed at his establishment, for Customers and others, will be done in a neat and durable manner. aug 5—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has got his new establishment complete, (on the sea shore, opposite to, and four miles from Dennis's Creek, in Cape May, N. J.) for the accommodation of citizens and others, who wish to visit the sea shore for the purpose of sea bathing and the salt air for their health, and also persons who are fond of gunning, fishing, crabbing and the like sports. They will be accommodated with a bar furnished with a good assortment of liquors, and a table well furnished with the best the country can afford, and large chambers with good and convenient rooms with good beds for lodgings, &c.

This place abounds with a variety of fish of the finest quality, fine crabs, terapins, oysters, &c. The subscriber flatters himself that by unremitted attention, to those who favor him with their custom, he will merit a share of public patronage. JOHN SMITH.

The Philadelphia and Tuckahoe Stage which starts from Reeves' Ferry, Market street, passes by this establishment twice a week, to Cape May Court House. Shallops are also plying to Dennis's Creek, but four miles from this place, from Green and Coates street, Philadelphia. jan 5—26—2m*

WILLIAM K. WHITE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has commenced the Drug and Apothecary business, at the N. W. Corner of Fourth street and Poplar Lane. Where Physicians' prescriptions will be carefully compounded, and all orders thankfully attended to. aug 5—tf

REMOVED

To the new and elegant Steam-Boat
WHARF AT ARCH STREET.

THROUGH IN ELEVEN HOURS

To New York,

Via Bordentown & Washington, 54 miles land carriage.

STOPPING AT
BURLINGTON AND BRISTOL,
GOING AND RETURNING.

The Steam-Boat **PENNSYLVANIA,**
CAPTAIN Z. W. KELLUM,

Will leave the above Wharf every morning (Sundays excepted), at SIX o'clock, A.M. for Bordentown.—Passengers will there take the Citizen's Line of Coaches, 24 miles to Washington, N. J. there take the Steam Boat AETNA, Captain S. C. Sutton, and arrive in New-York by five o'clock the same day.—Fare through $3—For seats, apply at

No. 8 ARCH street, corner of Front,

Or of the Captain, on board the Boat, at Arch street Wharf.—All baggage at the risque of the owners.

LYON, WARD & Co.
Philadelphia, July 24, 1826. *Proprietors.*

COLLECTOR AT NEW-YORK.

GEO. M. BOURNE,
Agent for the Saturday Evening Post,

AND many other Newspapers, respectfully solicits the collecting of bills for gentlemen in Philadelphia, or persons residing in New-York and vicinity.—Charges 10 per cent. Address Geo. M. Bourne, New-York.

. Letters to be post paid. june 3—tf

HEAD ACHE SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is composed of indigenous herbs, and without Tobacco. Many persons have assured me of the great relief they have experienced from it. It is particularly recommended to persons afflicted with the nervous Head Ache, as well as those arising from recent colds, attended with weeping and watery eyes. Persons subject to Hiccup, will find immediate relief by taking a pinch or two.

A few gross of the Snuff, with directions. Price per dozen, 25 cents; single box, 6 1-4 cents.

For sale at Lehman's Drug and Chemical Store, No. 320 Market street. aug 12—1y

NEW YORK HOTEL,

No. 152 GREENWICH STREET,
A few doors north of Courtland Street.

J. WATERMAN having taken the above large and commodious establishment, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Gentlemen who may give his house the preference, are assured that every exertion will be used to render their stay comfortable and agreeable. aug. 27—tf

WILLIAM SWAIM,

PROPRIETOR OF SWAIM'S PANACEA,

HAS REMOVED

FROM No. 13, South Ninth street, to 221 CHESNUT STREET, between Seventh and Eighth streets—near the Masonic Hall, Philadelphia. aug 12—3t

PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTION,

For Correcting Impediments of Speech, No. 129 North Front Street.

MISS NOAH, respectfully announces to the public that she has, by permission of Mrs. Leigh, of New York, established an Institution in the city of Philadelphia, for the cure of Stammering and other impediments of speech. The perfect success which has attended the application of Mrs. Leigh's recently discovered remedy, warrants Miss Noah in assuring the public that the most obstinate stammerers can be made to speak with ease and fluency in a few weeks, and many in a few days. To persons requiring them, numerous testimonials of the success and efficacy of Mrs. Leigh's plan will be produced.

The public, however, cannot demand any more satisfactory than the following from gentlemen who occupy the first rank in science and literature.

New York, April 12, 1826.

Having received from Mrs. Leigh, an explanation of her theory for the correction of stammering and other impediments of speech, and having visited her Institution, it is with great pleasure that we offer to the public our testimony in her favour.

From the many instances we there saw of cure, even when the habit had been of long standing, as well as from the assurance of many respectable persons, of the great advantages they had derived from her instruction, we sincerely believe it will prove a public benefit: and we hope that Mrs. Leigh may obtain the patronage her ingenuity and persevering patience have so well deserved.

We do not hesitate to add our conviction, that no adherance to her rules, on the part of the pupil, is all that is requisite to effect a perfect cure.

(Signed) SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, M.D.
Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in the University of New York.
JOHN Mc. VICKAR, D. D.
Professor of Moral Philosophy, Columbia College.
JAS. R. MANLEY, M. D.
President of the New York State Medical Society.
JOHN WATTS, Jr. M. D.
Physician to the New York Hospital.

[Copy of a letter from Dr. J. R. Manley to Mrs. Leigh.]

"*New York, May, 1826.*

"Madam—I take great pleasure in bearing my public testimony to the excellence of your plan for the treatment and cure of stammering, which in some cases, exist to such an extent as to place the unfortunate subject of this habit, so far at least as his conversational talent is concerned, very nearly in the condition of a mute. The confidence you have placed in me by explaining in detail your method, and the facts and reasonings by which you have attained to such complete success, receives my acknowledgments.

"The examination from time to time of your pupils; the histories of their own cases from their own months; the opportunities I have had to compare the progress of their amendment; and above all, the points of support which your system derives from a development of the causes of Stammering, as laid open in your exposition, have all conspired to convince me that your method must be successful; and that if the pupils be of a fair or discretionary age, having been once cured, they cannot relapse into their former habit, without, (I had almost said) studying to acquire it.

"That unexampled success will attend your efforts in the treatment of this unfortunate vice of speech, I entertain no doubt, and if it bear any assignable proportion to your merits in bringing it to such a degree of perfection, you will have abundant cause of satisfaction.

"With much esteem I am, Madam, Yours,
Signed, JAMES R. MANLEY, M. D.
"President of the New York Medical Society."

N. B. Letters, post paid, addressed to Miss Noah, No. 129, North Front street, will be promptly attended to. aug 5—tf

J. ALBRIGHT'S

COLUMBIAN SYRUP.

THE Subscriber, anxious to afford relief to his suffering fellow creatures, and aware of the importance and value of his Columbian Syrup, does now, for the first time, present it to the public.

The repeated and almost unparalleled cures which have been perfected by its use, when other applications have failed, give confidence to the Subscriber of its proving itself a perfect Samaritan, by affording the balm of relief in the hour of distress.

This medicine is so perfectly innocent, that no evil effects need be apprehended from it, when applied agreeably to the directions. It may be given without any apprehension to the most tender infant, or feeble adult.

The Columbian Syrup has performed perfect cures, where Panaceas and medicines, strongly recommended in public print, have failed to eradicate similar diseases.

The numerous cures perfected by the Columbian Syrup, satisfy the Subscriber that it will have the desirable effect to afford relief, and eventually remove the following diseases:

Necrosis, Caries, ulcers (or affections of the bones,) King's Evil (or scrofula,) and cancerous ulcers, diseases of the liver, and all complaints of a bilious nature.—Rheumatic affections of the head, and of the system generally.

Syphilis, Mercurial, and all complaints originating from the improper use of Mercury. Ulcers of the mouth and throat, Cutaneous eruptions (or diseases of the skin,) White swelling and old inveterate ulcers, indigestion and debility.

As a general depurative article, or purifier of the blood, this medicine possesses invaluable powers. It improves the appetite, and has the remarkable quality of depriving the skin of that yellow, bilious tint, which is so common in bilious constitutions.

Besides the diseases above enumerated, it is also recommended as a remedy for that affecting disorder, the ulcerated sore head, under which children suffer the most excruciating torments for years, without hope of relief.

Persons desirous of becoming acquainted with the beneficial effects produced by the Columbian Syrup, are requested to call upon the Subscriber, and peruse the certificates which have been given him by different individuals. Price $5 per bottle and $30 per dozen.

JACOB ALBRIGHT,
No. 114 North Third, near Callowhill street.

N. B. The proprietor of the Columbian Syrup prepares a VEGETABLE SALVE, which in conjunction with his Syrup, will have a more speedy and desirable effect on all systematic diseases which have produced external ulceration, for which a separate charge will be made. aug 19—tf

GASTON DE BLONDEVILLE,

OR the Court of Henry 3d, Keeping Festival in Ardennes, a Romance; and St. Albert's Abbey, a Metrical Romance, by Anne Radcliffe, author of the Italian, Mysteries of Udolpho, &c. in 2 vols. received and for sale at the Book Stores of J. O. & C. H. Abner, No. 229 North Third street, four doors above Callowhill, and J. G. Auner, No. 133 Market, four doors below Ninth street;—Also, The Highlands, a Tale of the Hudson Woodstock, by the author of Waverly, &c. Moderation, by Mrs. Hofland—A constant supply of Medical, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, with a great variety of Stationary, at reduced prices. Book Binding neatly executed on the most reasonable terms. aug 5—tf

THE FRANKLIN JOURNAL.

THIS day is published and for sale at J. DOBSON'S, Agent, No. 163 Chesnut street, The Franklin Journal, and American Mechanics' Magazine; devoted to the useful Arts, Internal Improvements, and General Science, under the patronage of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, edited by Dr. Thomas P. Jones, professor of Mechanics in the Institute, vol. II. No. 2.—August, 1826. To be published monthly at $3 per annum.

WITH TWO COPPER PLATES.

CONTENTS.—Partington on Engraving. Treigold on seasoning Timber. On the manufacture of Iron from the ore. Lewis on the mineral History of Gold. Allnut on English and other Silks, &c. Turrell on Etching ground for Engravers.

English Patents.—For preparing and spinning Flax, Hemp, &c. For Masts and Bowsprits. For Collins.—For Cleaning and Pulling Cloth.

French Patents.—For manufacturing rice from potatoes.

Mechanical Jurisprudence, No. 8.

Patent Laws.—Sharpless on the Silk-worm. Editor on Japanning and Varnishing, No. 3. Mason & Tyler's American slide rest. Tyler's improved lever press.—Bank Note Engraving. On cooling wort, in Brewing. On the straw used for plat, in Tuscany. Hausmann on ancient Vases. Morey's Explosive Engine. Reynold on preserving Lime Juice. On the cohesive strength of materials. On Bronzing Brass Goods. Improvement in Steam Vessels. Economical Refrigerator. Notice of Nicholson's operative mechanic. List of English patents. American patents.

Subscriptions received as above, and also, for the North American Medical and Surgical Journal, &c. aug 12—tf

LANGUAGES,

Taught at the Franklin Academy, back of No. 77 Arch street, by FRANCIS VARIN.

THANKFUL for the patronage he has received for 3 years past, he informs his friends and the public that he continues to teach the Latin, French, German and Italian Languages, to ladies and gentlemen, in public and private lessons.

He teaches also German at the University, and French at the Academy of the Rev. Dr. Wylie and Professor Eagles.

TERMS.—For a year $12, by the quarter $5.

N. B.—The lessons at his school Room in the Franklin Academy, are from 2 o'clock, P. M. until 10.

aug 12—3m

WILFRED HALL,

CHURCH AND CHAMBER

ORGAN BUILDER,

No. 112 MARKET STREET,
West of the Centre Square, Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture Organs of every description, which he can warrant equal in point of workmanship, tone, and durability to any in the country. His small parlour chamber Organs (2, 3 and 4 stops,) are well worth the attention of admirers of music, their tones are soft and rich, in addition to which they are beautiful ornaments to rooms.

P. S. Organs repaired, tuned, &c. in any part of the Union. July 29—1yr

EDUCATION

For a limited number of Pupils.

THE Subscriber returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and patrons for past favors, and respectfully informs them that he has resumed the duties of his Seminary for the ensuing season, and pledges himself to use his best endeavours to merit a continuance of their friendly support, by a faithful and impartial discharge of the duties incumbent on him as an instructer of youth. J. COX.

No. 17 Filbert street.

TERMS.

English Grammar and History, or Book-keeping by double entry,	$ 6 00
Arithmetic and Geography,	5 00
Writing, Reading, &c.	4 00
Reading and Spelling	3 00

A Quarter to consist of twelve weeks, and all last time on the part of the teacher, to be made up to the pupil.

. The customary charge for Quills, Ink, Fuel, &c.

Strict Discipline will be observed, and every encouragement given to the studious and attentive.

August 7th, 1826. (12—3t

LEWIS TEESE;

FASHIONABLE HAT MANUFACTORY, No. 68 North Fourth street, one door below Race, where Hats of every description may be obtained by Wholesale and Retail, which, for beauty and durability, and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city. Fine Beaver, Castor and Roram Hats; also, Imitation Beaver, which he offers for sale at very low prices. Country Merchants will find it their interest to call, as the subscriber flatters himself he will give general satisfaction.

N. B.—Hats of any shape or quality made to order, at the shortest notice. aug 19—6m.

Worthy of Notice.

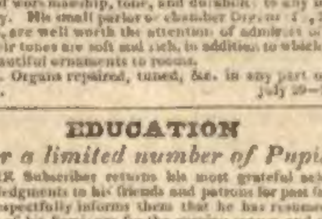
INSOLVENT Debtors' Bonds and final Petitions with all other Writings and business appertaining thereto executed in a legal, neat and proper manner, and their affairs closely attended to, until discharged by the Honorable Court—for Three Dollars. Those persons who will be obliged to avail themselves of the next Court, and wish to have their papers drawn in a proper and legal manner will please to apply to

CHARLES P. LESLE,

No. 7, North Sixth street, directly over the Cedar Coopers shop, or in Locust, 3d door above Twelfth street, south side. may 27—tf

Lehigh & Schuylkill Coal Grates.

Made on the most Approved Plan.



THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they continue the manufacture of Grates and Fenders, at their Factory, No. 80 Cherry near Fifth street, where may be had Grates and Fenders of various descriptions. Also, Brass mounted and common Sheet Iron Ash Pans, Coal Hods, Pokers, &c. The above articles are warranted to be well manufactured, and may be had on the most reasonable terms, for cash.

JAS. M. JACKSON & BROTHER.
3 mo. 10th, 1826. aug 12—tf*

HIGH SCHOOL

OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

THE Principal of the High School has the pleasure to announce that the Committee of Instruction have appointed Mr. ELI GRIFFITH to be the teacher of Mathematics, and the branches of science dependent upon them. Mr. G. having been educated under the care of a very distinguished Mathematician, and subsequently employed for several years as the teacher of a mathematical school appears eminently qualified to discharge the important duties pertaining to his department. All the instructors required for the commencement of the establishment are now obtained, and several places of honorary monitors are already filled by young men of excellent character and qualifications. A few more applications for that post can still be received.

In teaching the subject of *Practical Mechanics*, the excellent work "The Operative Mechanic," lately re-published in this city, is intended to be the text book. The teacher in this department will moreover avail himself of facilities which the liberality of manufacturers and others may put into his power, for becoming minutely acquainted, by personal observation, with their respective processes, and will thankfully receive and carefully preserve, any specimens of their productions which they may be disposed to present for the use of the High School. Models of machines and drawings, accompanied by descriptions, will be particularly acceptable, as they will tend directly to the accomplishment of the important objects of the Institute, in establishing the High School department. The models, apparatus, engravings, books and specimens already belonging to the Institute, will, as far as the managers may permit, be employed for the purposes of instruction in this department. Mechanics and all other classes of citizens are invited to examine the plan of the institution as heretofore published, and to judge for themselves of its fitness to promote the best interests of their children; to prepare youth for any of the active duties of life; to form enlightened and liberal minded mechanics, as well as intelligent and virtuous citizens.

The examination in the lecture room of the new Hall (Seventh street) appointed for Friday next, will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. A future examination will be held for such as cannot conveniently attend on that day.

Aug 12—tf WALTER R. JOHNSON.

MEAD'S PILLS.

THE length of time these pills have been in use, and the uniform satisfaction they have given in all those deranged conditions of the digestive organs, known by the term Dyspepsia, has established for them the reputation of being, without doubt, the best remedy known for the above complaint. They operate mildly, removing all coarseness of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it; and at the same time that they are giving tone to the whole chylopoetic viscera, or organs of digestion, they will renovate and give new life and vigour to the whole system.

Sold, in New York, by Hull & Bowne, 146 Pearl street, who are agents for the patentee, and by O. Hull & Co. 221 Broadway. In Philadelphia, by Thatcher & Thompson, and Stephen North, Market street, and by S. Griffiths, Chesnut street. In Baltimore, by William Rotier, and C. & D. & S. Keener, Market street, and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States.

jan 5—tf

WANTED,

THREE or Four competent persons to collect subscriptions to a valuable periodical work. Enquire of the Printer. aug 12

WANTED,

THREE or four Journeymen Brushmakers. None need apply but first rate workmen, of steady habits, who will find constant employ and good wages. Enquire of the Printer. aug 12—3t*

Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania.

TWENTY Fourth Class, New Series; to be drawn on the 20th September—66 numbers, 8 drawn ballots.

Capital Prize, **$16,000 DOLLARS.**

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$16,000	1 prize of	$2,000
1 prize of	5,000	1 prize of	1,348
3 prizes of	1,000	10 prizes of	500
24 prizes of	200	52 prizes of	50
104 prizes of	20	1,300 prizes of	8
10,608 prizes of	4		

12,136 Prizes—Amounting in all to $102,696.

Tickets and shares will be sold for $3 50, until the first day of September, when they will advance from the present price to $4. Cash advanced for prizes as soon as drawn—Orders from the country promptly attended to, to P. S. DRUCKER'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, N. W. cor. 3d & Chesnut.

P. S. Doubloons, Guineas, Sovereigns, and American Gold bought and sold upon the best terms. aug 12—tf

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J. ELLIOTT offers for sale at No. 123 Market street, (third door above Third street, South side,) a very extensive assortment of Looking Glasses, Combs, Japan Ware and Fancy Articles, comprising in part, Looking Glasses of all sizes and descriptions, Tortoise Shell, Tuck, Long and Side Combs, and a beautiful Article called Spanish Shell Combs, which from the neatness and great resemblance of tortoise shell, claim attention.

Southern and Western Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves, as his prices are such as to insure sales. april 15—1y

East Bradford Boarding School.

IN this Institution are taught the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, in connexion with all the useful branches of an English education, comprising Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Maps and Globes, and the various branches of the Mathematics, viz. Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying (theory and practical,) Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Navigation, Physical and Practical Astronomy, Optics, Fluxions, &c.

JOSEPH C. STRODE, } Teachers.
SAMUEL RAY, }

TERMS.—The Latin, Greek and French Languages, including the Mathematics, per quarter, $8 00
The mathematics, in addition to the minor branches, per quarter - - $10

The Institution is located in a very healthy and pleasant part of Chester county 25 miles from Philadelphia, 8 from Westtown Boarding School, and 1 1-2 from West Chester. Every attention is paid to the health, comfort, and morals of the students.

The Institution confines itself to twenty-five students. There are still a few vacancies.

Those desiring further information are referred to Joseph Lee, No. 100 South Front street—Jeremiah